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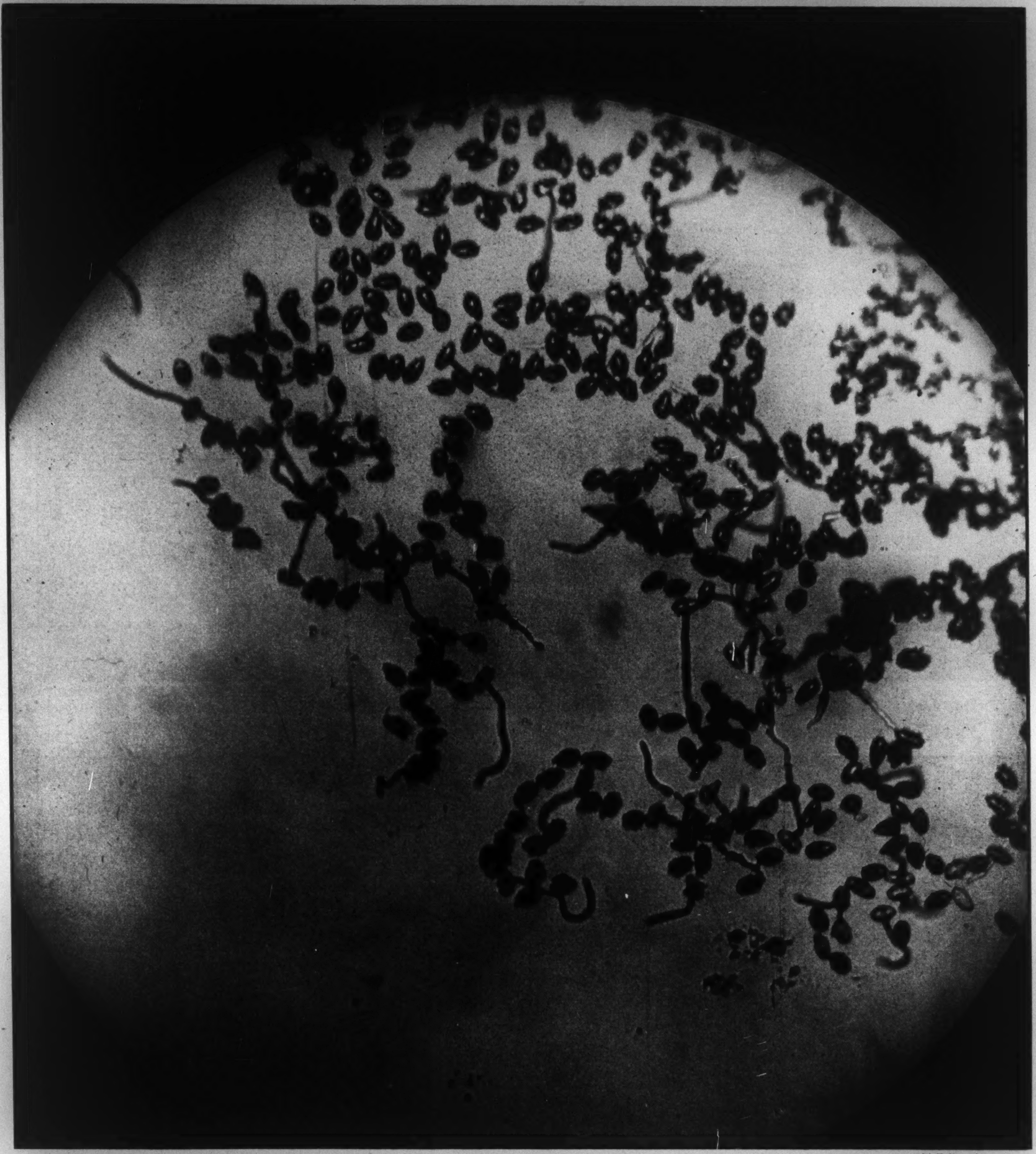

—N.F.B. photo.

These peculiar-looking things are rust spores which destroy wheat. They used to destroy 40 million bushels of wheat a year, but development of rust-resistant types, notably by the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, has saved $400 millions in the last nine years. See pp. 3 & 26.

THE FRONT PAGE

Unions and Communists

EACH of our big three labor federations has been taking a different line regarding the Communists. In the Province of Quebec the Canadian Confederation of Catholic Workers, at its convention last week, wanted the federal government to ban the Communist Party. The Confederation is treading on very dangerous ground; a government that can ban a political party can also ban a trade union. Indeed Hitler and Mussolini banned both Communist parties and independent trade unions just as soon as they could. The two sorts of ban seem to go together.

The Catholic Confederation is able to take a rather special view of the Communists. It is associated with the Roman Catholic Church; it cannot contain many men who admit they are Communists; and it cannot, therefore, run into much trouble from Communists who try to bore from within. But this boring from within is the chief trouble that the other two labor federations have to face.

They are facing it in quite different ways. (Neither, it should be noted, is so unwise as to suggest that the Communist Party should be banned.) Both start their annual conventions next week and the policies adopted by the present leaders will be under keen scrutiny.

The Trades and Labor Congress, led by Mr. Percy Bengough, has taken the line that the individual unions that make up the Congress have a perfect right to choose whatever leaders they like, and that the Congress will, when necessary, back those leaders to the limit. This is what is happening in the lake seamen's strike. The Canadian Seamen's Union, led by Communists, went on strike. A group within it saw a chance to get away from the Communists. Led by Mr. Pat Sullivan, this group broke away to form the Canadian Lake Seaman's Union, and the employers have been dealing with it.

The law is, of course, on the side of the Communist-led union which is the accredited bargaining agency, and Mr. Bengough has, no doubt with some misgivings, backed it through thick and thin—mostly through thick, since the Communists have gone to violent extremes. As a result, Mr. Bengough's leadership is being challenged.

The leaders of the Canadian Congress of Labor, on the other hand, learning from Mr. Bengough's troubles and perhaps from their association with the C.C.F. which has also its troubles with the Communists, have decided to expel Communist-led unions. They started with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers last summer. If their stand is upheld at the convention this month, other unions will no doubt be expelled. In this way the Canadian Congress of Labor can keep off the horns of the dilemma that impaled Mr. Bengough: whether or not to back up a member-union that is led by Communists against another union that is trying to throw off the Communist leadership.

Mr. Bengough is, of course, quite right that a trade union should be free to choose its own leaders. But it does not follow that it should be admitted to membership in one of the great Canadian labor congresses no matter what leaders it chooses. And if it insists on choosing leaders who are out for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and who do not care a scrap for democracy either in the trade union movement or outside it, then the Congresses should obviously drop it. Mr. Bengough seems to have made an error in strategy, and we shall watch his fate at the coming T.L.C. convention.

Mediator

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, thanks to his attendance at Mont Tremblant where the Institute of Pacific Affairs was meeting in 1942 and at Lake Couchiching where the Institute on Public Affairs was holding its usual meeting a couple of years later, is well known to a number of Canadians. They like him; he has a clear head, an orderly mind, and a winning way with people of all sorts.

As the new U.N. mediator in Palestine, succeeding the murdered Count Bernadotte, he will need everything he has got, and he has got a great deal. Like so many of our leaders nowadays, he came into public life from a college post—head of the Department of Political Science at Howard University in Washington, D.C. The State Department then drew him into government work and there he got his start in the practice of international affairs. He was in at the very beginning of the United Nations, at Dumbarton Oaks, and when it later took shape he joined its staff as Director of the Trusteeship Division. This led him naturally to a position as Count Bernadotte's right hand man.

Many people are wondering whether the fact that he is a negro will work against him in his new task. Perhaps it will, for no doubt he will have to work with some people who dislike his race. On the whole, however, we are glad he was offered the job and that he took it. The task of bringing peace to Palestine may well be impossible for any man, no matter what his color; nobody can blame him, or his racial origin, if he does not succeed. But that a negro should be appointed to so high a responsibility, and with the support of the United States, is surely one of the most glowing acts of faith that have taken place in this darkening world.

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Real Penal Reform

IN SPITE of complaints about Canada being over-governed, there are times when we wonder whether Canada is governed enough—or perhaps we should say, whether those who govern Canada do a sufficiently honest and in-

(Continued on Page Five)

One-third of our 30,000 Danish Canadians live in Alberta, but the largest single settlement is at New Denmark, N.B., which supports 1,000 people. District is a major potato-producing area; this field is on the Julius Hansen farm at Salmonhurst.

Danes In Canada Are Ideal Settlers

By Phil Shackleton

YOU'D look a long time in Canada before pointing out a person as being of Danish origin, this although there are nearly 35,000 of them scattered from coast to coast. So well have original settlers and successive generations of Danish immigrant groups been assimilated that they are seldom distinguishable from longer established Canadians.

First Danish settlement in Canada was established on the west coast of Hudson Bay only 11 years after Champlain's first landing on the shore of the St. Lawrence. This colony died out but other Danes flocked to Canada during the high immigration period from 1900 to 1930.

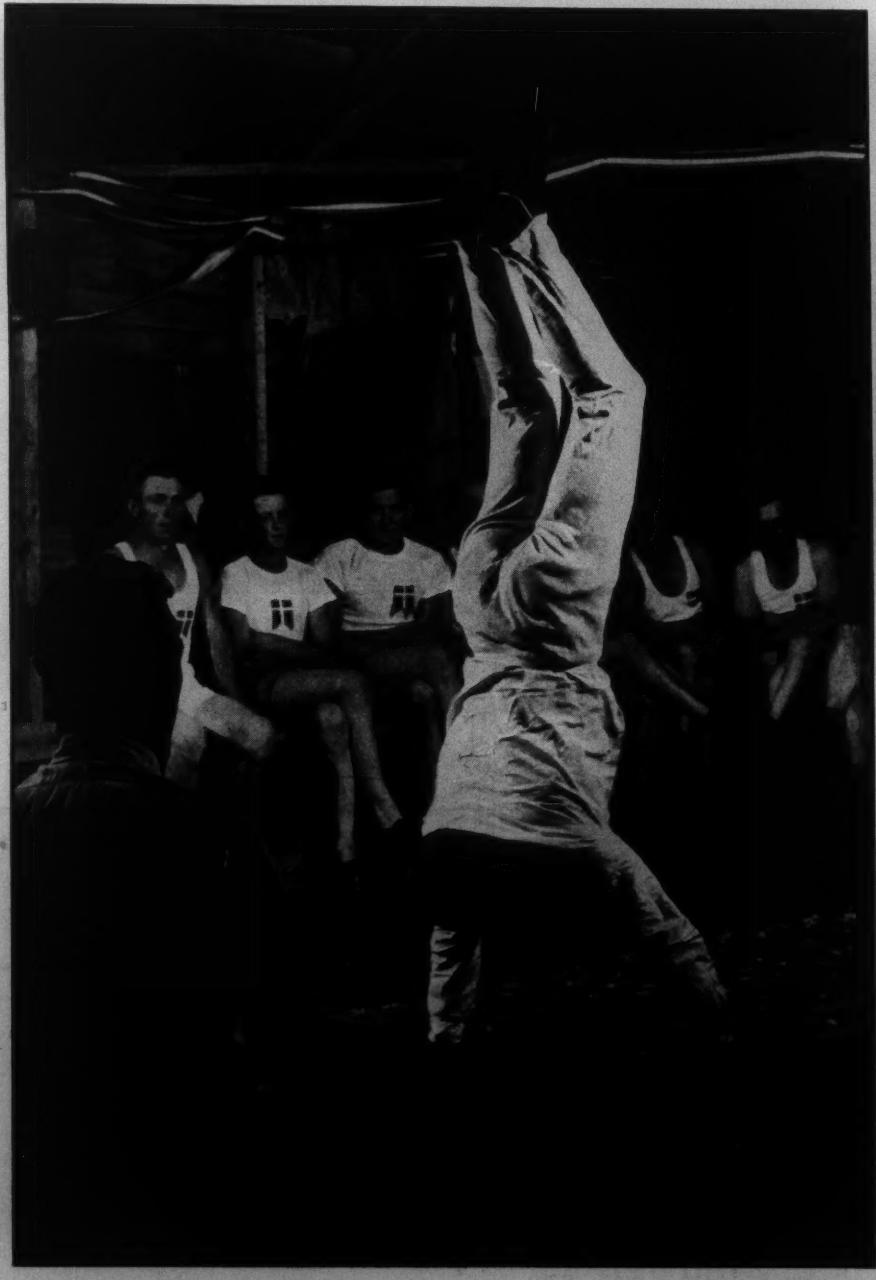
Although one-third of all Danish Canadians live in Alberta, the oldest and largest single settlement is New Denmark in the Saint John River Valley of New Brunswick. Founded by seven families and 10 bachelors in 1872, today's rich agricultural colony was wrested by arduous toil from the dense forest. New Denmark, with its town of Salmonhurst, is now a community of 125 farms supporting about 1,000 people.

This year this progressive settlement celebrated the 76th anniversary of its founding.

EARLY settlers carried out mixed farming operations, but today New Denmark is a major potato-producing district; the annual crop runs as high as 1,000 carloads. Grown to an area of 20 square miles, the settlement has six schools and four churches, two Danish (Lutheran) and two English (Anglican).

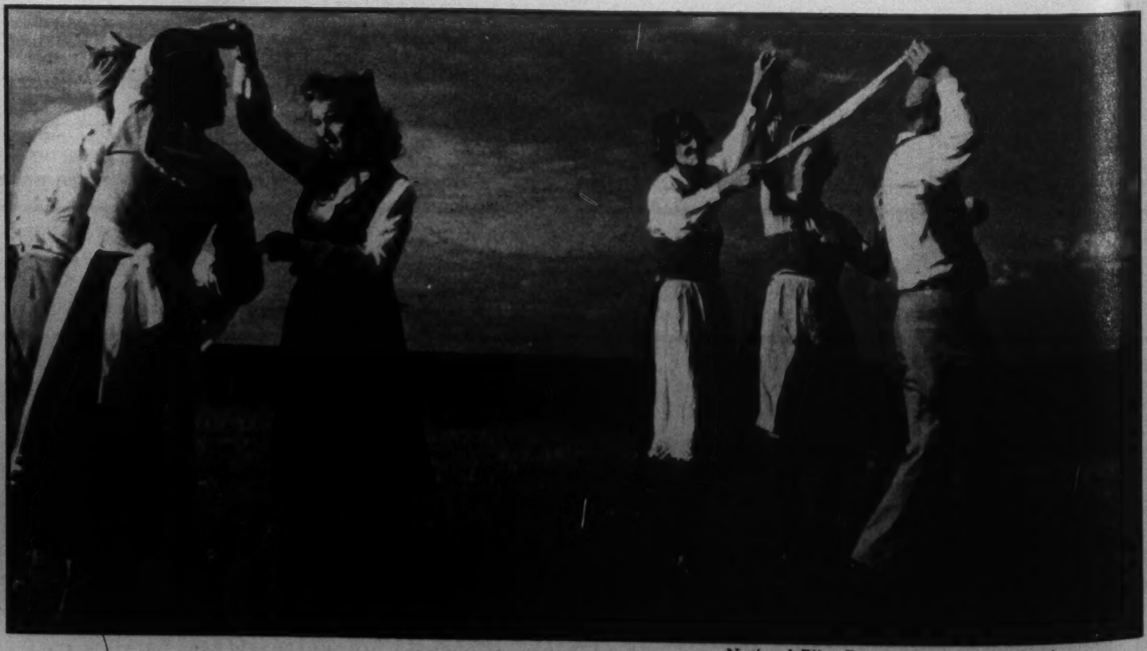
Most Danish settlements were established by farmers, the majority in western Canada by immigrants from the United States. Most notable urban colony was founded by craftsmen and artisans in London, Ont., in 1893. Of the 35,000 Danish Canadians, half were born in Denmark, half in Canada and the United States.

Like other Scandinavians, the Danes are ideal immigrant settlers. Honest and hardworking, they also have high educational standards and are anxious to become assimilated while retaining the best of the national heritage their parent country provided.



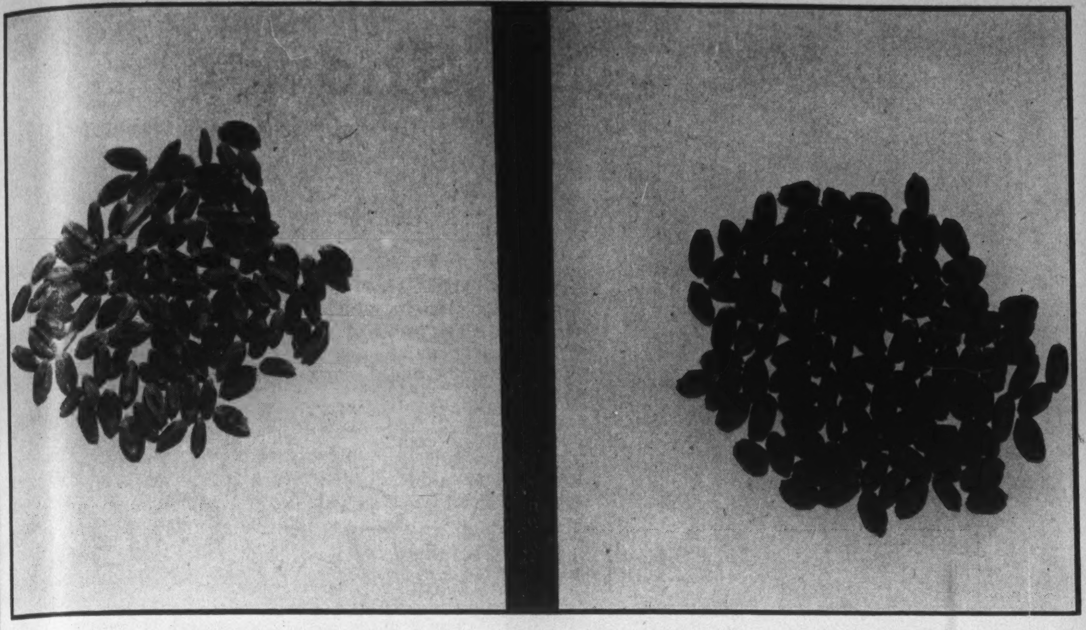
In Salmonhurst's assembly hall gymnastic enthusiasts meet regularly.

Mrs. Adams of Salmonhurst making "kaffe kage."



—National Film Board; Capital Press Service

Danes brought to Canada a great cultural heritage. Danish dances are performed outdoors.



Because of the introduction of rust-resistant wheat, western Canadian farmers are harvesting 40,000,000 more bushels than they would have from the same acreage ten years ago. Rust-infected kernels (left) are shrunken and weigh less than healthy wheat.

Scientists Are Winning The Battle Against Wheat Rust

AT THE Dominion Government Rust Research Laboratory in Winnipeg, part of the vital war being waged against wheat stem rust is carried on. Agricultural experts and research workers play out their parts in a long-range program of developing varieties of hard spring wheat that can withstand rust.

To western wheat farmers, rust is an old enemy. The red spores of the fungus, rust, are carried high in the air to distances of one thousand miles from already infected areas. The spores settle on growing wheat and soon reduce its value, for rust infection lessens the amount of wheat from a given area of land, and the weight of the wheat kernels themselves.

Canadian and U.S. scientists have carried out an anti-rust program for the past ten years. Their principal method has been the crossing of rust-resistant varieties with other wheats possessed of good milling, storage, and cropping qualities. More than one million individual plants had to be handled by agricultural scientists before the new varieties of rust-resistant wheat were available to western farmers for seeding.

NOW rust-resistant wheat is grown over most of the wheat lands of western Canada and the United States. In this crop year alone, that has meant about 40,000,000 more bushels of wheat from western Canada at a time when the world is faced with desperate food shortages. A report on the rust-research program by Duncan Dunbar will be found on page 26 of this issue.

Technician at the Rust Research Laboratory sprays water on rust-inoculated plant to encourage growth of rust. Moisture must be present before rust infection can take place.

Plant pathologist at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg inoculates wheat plot with rust spores in a susceptibility test of new wheat.

—Photos, National Film Board

Two strains of wheat are crossed in an experiment aimed at producing a new rust-free variety. Canadian and U.S. scientists work in common interest.

Ottawa View

Narrower U.K. Trade Gap

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE key sentence of the joint statement issued by Acting Prime Minister St. Laurent and Sir Stafford Cripps at the conclusion of their negotiations at Ottawa last week was undoubtedly the following:

"Discussions centred on the difficulty of the dollar-sterling balance of payments problem and the efforts which would be required on both sides to help to narrow to manageable proportions the gap in the exchanges between the two countries."

This is a terse statement which speaks volumes, perhaps, to a few experts in international exchange. For the consumption of the general public of Canada, it leaves a good deal to be desired. This seems to have been one of those times when it would have been useful for Mr. St. Laurent to call a general press conference with senior officials present so that further concrete particulars could be given out to the citizens of Canada.

It is possible, of course, to dig up data which will give additional meaning to the phrase, "the difficulty of the dollar-sterling balance of payments problem," a phrase, which, as it stands, does not seem to be of vital concern to Canada's wheat growers, bacon producers, lumber exporters, miners of base metals, cheese producers and the like, though actually, of course, it is a menace which, if not solved, may bring hard times to wide sections of Canadian producers in the early future. What the loss of the British market can mean has already been illustrated by the problem of absorbing the apple surplus of Nova Scotia. Just now, the almost insatiable appetite of the United States economy for our surplus Canadian products, coupled with the grave shortages in Europe, in Latin America and Asia, so dominates the export scene as to cloud our awareness of the normally vital role Britain's ability to buy Canadian products plays in the national income and general welfare of Canada.

It is primer stuff, of course, to repeat that Britain has, ever since Confederation, been either No. 1 or No. 2 among our external customers; that the persistent trade pattern has been for Britain to buy two or three times as much from Canada as Canada finds it convenient to buy from Britain, that the "gap" in the exchanges was, before the war, no grave problem to a great trading nation like Britain, earning vast quantities of foreign exchange both by visible and invisible items of trade, and able to convert at will surpluses of sterling into U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars, thus permitting the easy settlement of the adverse balance with Canada.

Facing Bankruptcy

Nor is it divulging any state secret to recall how the cost of the prosecution of the war and the disruption of the normal processes of world trade has so bedevilled Britain's position *vis-a-vis* all her major world sources of supply that what was before the war a relatively routine matter of selling pounds and buying dollars in an ample market has been changed into a situation so critical for Britain that unless she checks the drain on her foreign exchange, on U.S. dollars and the gold wherewithal to buy them, she faces national bankruptcy (in terms of her trading position with the world), and a resultant severe reduction in an already austere standard of living.

The rate at which Britain has been falling behind recently in her exchanges with Canada can be readily measured by setting up the figures for our sales to Britain against our purchases from that country. For the complete picture it is necessary to take into account certain invisible items of trade, but so far as the U.K.-Canada position is concerned, it happens that these increase further Britain's deficit.

In 1947, Canadian merchandise exports to the United Kingdom were valued at $750 million; our merchandise imports from the United Kingdom amounted to $182 million; the gap in respect to this item was, accordingly, $568 million. Britain's deficit with all the rest of the world arising out of visible trade (including Canada) was £438 million, according to the recently issued White Paper. Thus the trade transactions with Canada resulted in a very substantial proportion of the deficit — pretty close to a third—which has lately been causing the British people such acute concern. It follows that any heroic effort to reduce that £438 million deficit in visible trade with the rest of the world involves some drastic narrowing of the gap with Canada, as one of the countries chiefly responsible for her overall trading deficit.

Three Alternatives

This narrowing of the gap leaves only three alternatives: Britain must buy less from Canada, Canada must buy more from Britain, or there must be a combination of both.

The concise statement issued last week broadly hinted at the steps which were in mind:

"The United Kingdom will make every effort to expand the volume of its exports to Canada so as to raise them materially above the present level.

"It will no doubt be necessary to make some adjustments in United Kingdom import programs of recent years, but both governments will do everything they can to avoid any sudden change in the pattern of trade between the two countries.

"The two governments are satisfied that, in spite of present difficulties, there is a prospect of a large continuing trade between the two countries and that Canadian raw materials and foodstuffs will continue to play a vital part in the recovery of the United Kingdom."

What this official language seems to be trying to say is that so far as possible the gap will be closed by increasing sales to Canada, that some switching of U.K. purchases from Canada to the sterling area will, even so, be inevitable, that Britain will try to make this switch to other suppliers as gradual and selective as possible, and that the reductions will be least painful concerning such things as wheat, bacon, cheese, lumber, and base metals. The choice of words "raw materials and foodstuffs" also strongly implies that we may as well give up hope of selling much in the way of processed or manufactured articles to Britain for a good long time.

Upsurge in Imports?

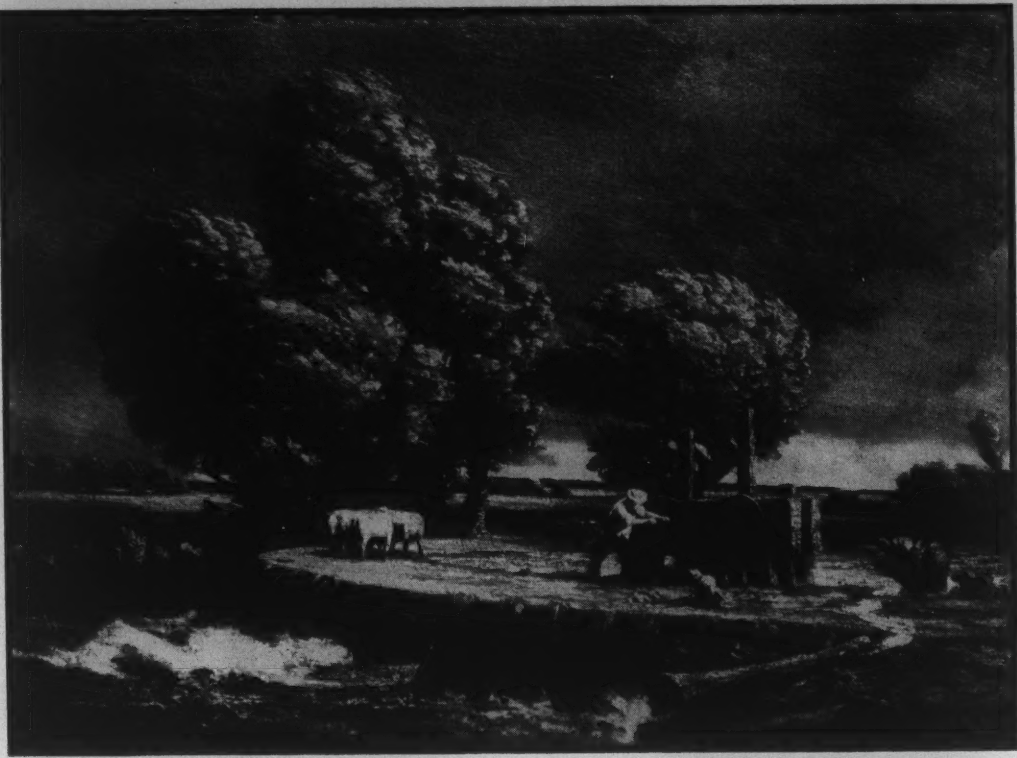
The happiest solution for Canadian exporters would, of course, be such an upsurge in our imports from Britain as to eliminate the gap entirely in this way, which would render it easy for Britain to go on buying Canadian products at the high level of 1947. This is almost certainly a vain hope. There are too many stubborn obstacles. The long-term trend of our imports has been away from the United Kingdom and toward the United States for 80 years; neither tariffs nor sentiments have ever made more than a temporary dent in the persistent trend. In 1947 we purchased $182 million in merchandise from Britain, but $1,951 million from the United States, over ten times as much!

Yet it would be defeatism to admit that Canadian purchases from Britain cannot be materially expanded. The improvement since the first of January of this year is quite sensational. In his Canadian Club address at Ottawa, Sir Stafford Cripps gave the following figures of volume, taking the 1938 trade as 100:

	1947	1948 (6 mos. at annual rate)
Cotton goods	50	75
Woollen goods	120	190
Machinery	120	150
China and earthenware	110	140
Cars (by number)	340	1365

The improvement can be seen also from the Canadian trade figures. If the current trend carries through to the end of the year, our purchases, which last year were $182 million, will top the $300 million mark for 1948. This, if it comes off, will be the highest figure, in dollars, in history. Even after corrections are made for the present inflated prices, it still seems accurate to say that imports from Britain are now running, in volume, at the highest level ever recorded.

Even $300 million, however, will leave a very large "gap." The maintenance of exports to Britain at present levels, of around $750 million a year, can hardly be expected in the face of the imperative need of Britain to improve her balance of payments position. It is to the United States, presumably, that in view of our staggering purchases there we must look for additional export sales to make up for inevitable losses in the British market.



"The Floodgate" by Canadian artist Homer Watson is in the National Gallery collection. This year, 70 years after he first exhibited, the late artist's home at Doon, Ontario, was used as a summer school for art students from all parts of Canada.

OLD WOMAN'S CHOICE

I'LL have a house to die in, that I will!
 And floors to walk on when the blood runs slow,
And walls to hide my failing, as the still
 Hard ice is arched above the hidden flow
Of melting water. Harvest is the pledge
 To live the winter through; why die when toil
Has heaped the coldest season to the edge
 Of spring, with food for living from the soil?
(*That smacks of shiftlessness!*) But, oh, to live
 And live until the crouching violet
Stands up in strength, and threads of water give
 A tangled glitter to the hills, is yet
Another promise urgent as a bell!
 Who wants to die in June? I could not bang
A window down against the spicy smell
 Of sun on clover, or the lovely tang
Of lilac fragrance mixed with sea and salt,
 To breathe the airless cloister of a room;
Perhaps, at last, I'll have to find my fault
 With granite-fingered winter.
  Must I groom
Unwilling patience to accept the thrust
Of going then . . . because an old heart must?

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

HUSH BETWEEN TWO STORMS

IF ONE twig breaks, disturbed by one gray owl,
 If one hound, fearing silence, too, should howl—
This dark would split to let the noise rush in,
 And we should rock in loud and lawless din.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

NEGLECTED TREASURES

I WITNESSED, while on holiday,
  The galleons of the sky,
  Their white sails billowing high;
Coursing to Faerie Bay.

I saw the noble sunrise-show
  Where all the colors blend;
  Then at the sweet day's end
The arching afterglow.

O'nights, Orion's majesty
  And Cassiopeia's grace
  Brought glory to the place,
And woke the soul of me.
Now suddenly I realize, since playtime is forsook,
These joys are in the City, if I had the sense to look.

J. E. M.

Passing Show

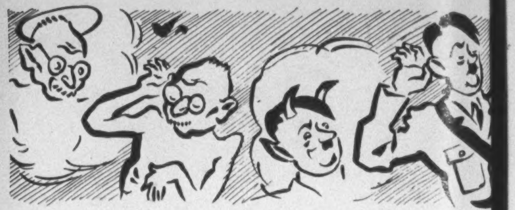
THIS business of having two rulers has its good points. The Russians don't know whether to start a war because Mr. King is in Europe, or whether to postpone it because Mr. St. Laurent is on the job in Canada.

•

The Communists are said to be forming a baby-sitters' union. It is certainly an occupation in which the opportunities for the indoctrination of youth are extensive and tempting.

•

Gandhi obeyed his inner voice, says a writer.



The trouble with inner voices is that people like Hitler have them too.

•

One reason why the word "crisis" is in the headlines so often is that it is so conveniently short.

•

It is claimed that the high cost of eating is reducing drinking, which is better than if the high cost of drinking were reducing eating.

•

Motto For Juvenile Delinquents

The world is so full of things,
  Big ones and small —
And we're kept so darn busy
  Destroying them all.

J. E. P.

•

The United States has protested against the nationalization decrees of the Rumanian government. The Rumanian government is expected to protest against the protests of the U. S. government, which can then protest against the protests of the Rumanian government.

•

James Roosevelt wants to bombard Soviet Russia with propaganda leaflets. Propaganda for what? Votes against Uncle Joe?

•

Psychiatrists charge that some of the children's comic books produce nightmares. So perhaps the old-time nursery-maid with her horror stories will not be missed.

•

Viscount Samuel says that the arts have become frankly non-moral. In addition to which some of us think they have become frankly non-art.

•

Lucy says that it will be nice to have a Prime Minister with a wife so one can criticize her dresses.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

dustrious job of it. The parliament of Great Britain, which it seems to us has problems vastly exceeding in magnitude and seriousness those with which any governing body in Canada is faced, succeeded nevertheless in passing during the last session a measure which is nothing short of a radical reform of the entire penal system of the nation. Some work, it is true, was done towards this measure as far back as 1931, when the government appointed a Departmental Committee on Persistent Offenders; but for that matter some work was done towards the reform of the Canadian penal system when the Archambault Commission was appointed in 1936. Both governments have had the excuse of war for not doing anything between 1939 and 1945; but the British parliament has done something important in the subsequent three years. When will the Canadian parliament find time to deal with a penal system which is vastly more antiquated than the British has been for generations?

One of the changes enacted by this Act is that the power of the courts to order corporal punishment is abolished. "The new code depends upon deprivation of liberty, and upon no other expedient whatever." It does everything possible to give the prison authorities a free hand to concentrate upon making the best they can of the convict while he is in their charge. Hard work — but work which will tend to qualify the prisoner for an honest livelihood after release—is relied on as the chief curative principle. The whole measure obviously assumes a degree of humanitarianism, intelligence and experience in the officials who will carry out the Act, such as perhaps we could not at first hope for in Canada; yet surely this country is as competent to train its own people, and has as good people to train, as the land from which a good many of us came.

This whole question of penal reform was given a special impetus at Vancouver last week where police chiefs from all across Canada passed a resolution urging sweeping changes in our legislation regarding the habitual criminal. The present situation was described by Chief Duncan Campbell of Regina as "a farce."

Harmonicas and Mr. P.

ONCE UPON A TIME Mr. Petrillo said that harmonicas (let alone mere mouth organs) were not musical instruments. As a result, harmonica players were not musicians and so they could not join his musicians' union.

We harmonica players took this lying down; we continued to play what we liked when we liked and nobody told us what we should or shouldn't do. And when Mr. Petrillo said that musicians should lay off making phonograph records for a while we went right on making them.

This was obviously an intolerable situation. So Mr. P. started to draw in just where he had been blowing out—just like any common mouth-organist. Harmonicas have turned out to be musical instruments after all.

But Mr. P. will not go the whole hog. "We don't expect to take into the union everybody who can play 'Sweet Rosy O'Grady'," he says, with a subtle dig at the Irish.

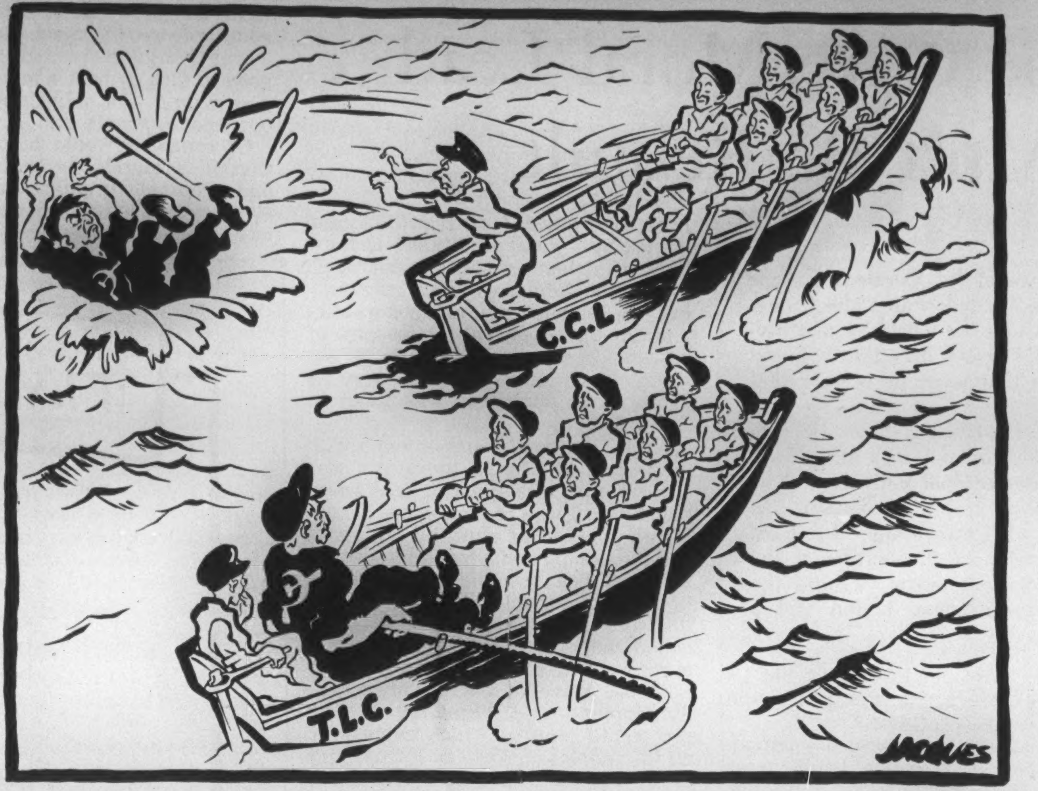
Our own particular talent lies along the line of "Jingle Bells". We certainly won't play it again for our friends until we hear from Mr. P. that it's all right with him. On the other hand it is very nice to know that one really is a musician.

Atom Control

WE rather doubt the wisdom of the U.S. decision to take the question of atomic control on to the floor of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It is understandable that the Americans want to get their case across to the non-communist nations assembled in Paris; the Russians are, of course, spreading the word that because the U.S. is not willing to destroy all its atomic bombs right away it is, therefore, only looking for a chance to go to war and use them—as if the Russians in Berlin had not already given a hundred such chances.

Our doubts about the proposal arise from the gradual and very natural change of opinion in the United States itself about how far that country should go towards giving up their own control and handing it over to an international body. Far more Americans would have gone along with the Baruch plan, when it came out than would do so now. Under present conditions, in Berlin and elsewhere, it is doubtful whether the U.S. Congress would really be willing to approve of international supervision and inspection of atomic developments.



The Americans are a little too ready, from time to time, to put up a very bold front abroad on matters which are by no means settled at home, and this leads to all sorts of complications and difficulties both for them and for their friends.

Man Has Far to Go

MAN'S recently acquired ability to watch, as the birds or the angels might be supposed to watch, the changing shadows and colors of the surface of his land in the different lights of morning, noon and evening and the different crop-showings of spring and autumn has given him an entirely new source of knowledge about his remote ancestors—those who have left nothing but an artificial piling or levelling of the soil, with perhaps a few implements underneath it. Scores of ancient temples and forts have been discovered in Britain alone by aerial observation in the last twenty years, and the method of discovery and of interpretation has been fascinatingly set forth in "Prehistoric Britain" by Jacquetta and Christopher Hawkes (Oxford, $4.50). Implements of quite high artistic quality begin to occur in the remains of two or three centuries before the Christian era, and Englishmen and Scots may perhaps venture to hope that in time the vast superiority claimed for the art of the early Irish may come to seem less convincing.

But man is a very recent comer to this globe in comparison with more primitive forms of life, and in "The Corridor of Life" (Clarke Irwin, $3.75) W. E. Swinton traces (largely by equally modern methods) the progress of living forms from the pre-Cambrian period two billion years ago. Science is almost as discerning about these as about primitive man, although it has failed so far to develop a convincing reason why the Cambrian creatures were armored with shells and the pre-Cambrian were not. Canadians can boast that a Canadian peak, Mount Wapta, has provided the most remarkable known collection of remains of mid-Cambrian life, with seaweeds, worms, sponges and primitive forms of many types which later became more complex.

Perusal of such books as these is a great help towards reconciling us to the fact that man still has a long way to go before he is perfect.

Efficient Consumers

WHEN it comes to running a fast, orderly, efficient meeting there is really nothing to beat a well-organized group of women. The annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Consumers — at least that part of it that we attended—went forward like clockwork, with Mrs. R. J. Marshall in the chair. And it was interesting to see how this group of leading women from all over Canada had, in the space of less than a year since they formed the C.A.C., developed broad lines of common agreement and common action.

Suggestions for the new year's work were accepted from all parts of the country. Alberta and Nova Scotia wanted the Association to press for more vigorous enforcement of the law against "tied sales," (under which retailers are forced to take a certain amount of unwanted goods if they are to get any specially scarce goods from their suppliers). From P.E.I. came a request that the Film Board should make and distribute more films telling housewives about the things they buy in the stores — how these things are made and what to look out for when buying them. Montreal (where few people own their own homes) led the way in urging that rent controls should be kept for another year, but Saint John warned that the rental authorities would have to make increasing adjustments in cases where rents have been fixed or frozen at unduly low levels. Winnipeg wanted better publicity about the remaining restrictions on evictions. Saskatchewan wanted it made clear that the recently announced government "wheat subsidy" was *not* a subsidy paid to the wheat growers but a subsidy paid to the millers. Toronto reported that the government is setting up standards of performance in the manufacture of some sorts of clothing but Ottawa was far from satisfied by a recent exhibition of the way shoes are made.

One of the things that the C.A.C. has found out in its first year is that it does not have to take all its problems to the government for a solution. The women have made contacts with a number of associations of manufacturers or distributors and, in many cases, these contacts have helped both groups. The consumers learn the practical problems raised by some of their suggestions; the business associations learn ways of making their products or their services acceptable. This is a very healthy development.

National Holidays

THE *Financial Post* reports with approval that groups of business men are signing a resolution asking that all national holidays shall be on Mondays. "The present hit or miss system when Empire Day or Dominion Day may come in the middle of a week has really nothing to commend it." The chief advantage of a Monday is that "added to the week-end, the extra day gives a real break, and a chance to get away from routine, to the average worker and his family."

All this seems to us very much behind the times. There was a time when people really followed the commandment "six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do", and then an extra day at the week-end was very welcome. But now, in these leisurely days, things are very different. For many people Saturday is now a whole holiday; if it isn't they feel very ill-used, and they will make it so at the earliest opportunity. The ratio of work-days to leisure-days is being cut down from 6-to-1 to 5-to-2—except, of course, for unimportant creatures like farmers and housewives.

The time has surely come when we ought to be looking at things the other way around. A place of business—an office or a factory—is a refuge, for the average man, from the horrors of home; from the washing of dishes, the screaming of infants, the roaring of radios and vacuum cleaners, and from the increasing domination of enfranchised wives and self-expressive children. Better still, a man (or even a woman) is actually paid to go to this haven of rest where things are done in an orderly, methodical, predictable manner.

"Holidays" are the days when a man has to forego both pay and peace, and the question naturally arises whether these should come intermittently or in bunches. We believe that the human male cannot stand prolonged exposure to the ordeal of the modern home, that two days at a time are plenty, and that an extra Monday on top of a hard week-end is more than he should be asked to put up with. (The limits of the human female's ability to withstand prolonged sieges of domesticity have not yet, fortunately for the human race, been discovered.)

So if there have to be national holidays—and the idea itself is clearly a barbarous relic—we think they should be in the very middle of the week—squeezed somewhere in between Wednesday and Thursday. And, while we are about it, we might as well think up new names for them. The French Revolutionists, who planned to make all things new, had the right idea. Amongst the many things that they planned to celebrate, in their new calendar, were some that would be appropriate today, such as Freedom of the World, Hatred of Tyrants, Temperance, Conjugal Fidelity, Filial Affection, Posterity and Felicity.

But, whatever they may celebrate and whenever they come, the most important thing about national holidays is that they should be few and far between.

Purely Domestic

BEFORE the Assembly of the United Nations gathered in Paris people were wondering whether the U.S.S.R. would take advantage of this session to walk out of the organization, and the fact that Berlin is now on the agenda makes this quite possible, but during the first ten days of the meeting the only country that has talked about walking out is not the U.S.S.R. at all but a British Dominion—South Africa. And the reason that South Africa gives is about as bad a one as we can think of: that the U.N. is "interfering" in the purely domestic affairs of that country.

The actual issues (South Africa's treatment of its Indian population and its unwillingness to turn over Southwest Africa to U.N. trusteeship) are not in themselves so important, although if these are considered purely domestic affairs it will be pretty difficult for the U.N. to find any really international ones to talk about. More important is South Africa's basic attitude that the U.N. has no business meddling in its affairs.

History is full of one country interfering in the affairs of another. Usually it has been a big country, such as Germany or Russia, meddling in the affairs of a small country such as Czechoslovakia. Much of it has been bad; some of it has been good; and as long as we live in One World there is certainly no way of stopping it.

But the U.N., like the League of Nations before it, provides a new method of interference, the method that all civilized communities use when one individual wants to interfere with another. This is the method of law. We have now some international principles, formally laid down and accepted by the members of U.N.; it is no longer necessary that international affairs be dominated by the law of the jungle.

South Africans, and Canadians too, must expect interference from the U.N., indeed they should welcome it. It is so much better than the sort of interference that we have all suffered from so much in the past.

JILTED

AFTER one week of pleasure unalloyed
Wherein *l'Amour* was quite the dominant theme,
Wherein the meaning of our every dream
For years would have kept gainfully employed
In ripe research the followers of Freud,
You threw me over for *la vie intime*
With creatures who wear pants, it's true, but seem
To me, at least, remotely anthropoid.

But do not plume yourself, my dear, supposing
My spirit has been irretrievably bent:
Tragedy is my middle name, for I
Once reached a streetcar door, just at its closing,
And, rooted there in hurt bewilderment,
Was honked at by the cars that wanted by.

J. E. P.

Ottawa View

Narrower U.K. Trade Gap

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE key sentence of the joint statement issued by Acting Prime Minister St. Laurent and Sir Stafford Cripps at the conclusion of their negotiations at Ottawa last week was undoubtedly the following:

"Discussions centred on the difficulty of the dollar-sterling balance of payments problem and the efforts which would be required on both sides to help to narrow to manageable proportions the gap in the exchanges between the two countries."

This is a terse statement which speaks volumes, perhaps, to a few experts in international exchange. For the consumption of the general public of Canada, it leaves a good deal to be desired. This seems to have been one of those times when it would have been useful for Mr. St. Laurent to call a general press conference with senior officials present so that further concrete particulars could be given out to the citizens of Canada.

It is possible, of course, to dig up data which will give additional meaning to the phrase, "the difficulty of the dollar-sterling balance of payments problem," a phrase, which, as it stands, does not seem to be of vital concern to Canada's wheat growers, bacon producers, lumber exporters, miners of base metals, cheese producers and the like, though actually, of course, it is a menace which, if not solved, may bring hard times to wide sections of Canadian producers in the early future. What the loss of the British market can mean has already been illustrated by the problem of absorbing the apple surplus of Nova Scotia. Just now, the almost insatiable appetite of the United States economy for our surplus Canadian products, coupled with the grave shortages in Europe, in Latin America and Asia, so dominates the export scene as to cloud our awareness of the normally vital role Britain's ability to buy Canadian products plays in the national income and general welfare of Canada.

It is primer stuff, of course, to repeat that Britain has, ever since Confederation, been either No. 1 or No. 2 among our external customers; that the persistent trade pattern has been for Britain to buy two or three times as much from Canada as Canada finds it convenient to buy from Britain, that the "gap" in the exchanges was, before the war, no grave problem to a great trading nation like Britain, earning vast quantities of foreign exchange both by visible and invisible items of trade, and able to convert at will surpluses of sterling into U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars, thus permitting the easy settlement of the adverse balance with Canada.

Facing Bankruptcy

Nor is it divulging any state secret to recall how the cost of the prosecution of the war and the disruption of the normal processes of world trade has so bedevilled Britain's position *vis-a-vis* all her major world sources of supply that what was before the war a relatively routine matter of selling pounds and buying dollars in an ample market has been changed into a situation so critical for Britain that unless she checks the drain on her foreign exchange, on U.S. dollars and the gold wherewithal to buy them, she faces national bankruptcy (in terms of her trading position with the world), and a resultant severe reduction in an already austere standard of living.

The rate at which Britain has been falling behind recently in her exchanges with Canada can be readily measured by setting up the figures for our sales to Britain against our purchases from that country. For the complete picture it is necessary to take into account certain invisible items of trade, but so far as the U.K.-Canada position is concerned, it happens that these increase further Britain's deficit.

In 1947, Canadian merchandise exports to the United Kingdom were valued at $750 million; our merchandise imports from the United Kingdom amounted to $182 million; the gap in respect to this item was, accordingly, $568 million. Britain's deficit with all the rest of the world arising out of visible trade (including Canada) was £438 million, according to the recently issued White Paper. Thus the trade transactions with Canada resulted in a very substantial proportion of the deficit — pretty close to a third—which has lately been causing the British people such acute concern. It follows that any heroic effort to reduce that £438 million deficit in visible trade with the rest of the world involves some drastic narrowing of the gap with Canada, as one of the countries chiefly responsible for her overall trading deficit.

Three Alternatives

This narrowing of the gap leaves only three alternatives: Britain must buy less from Canada, Canada must buy more from Britain, or there must be a combination of both.

The concise statement issued last week broadly hinted at the steps which were in mind:

"The United Kingdom will make every effort to expand the volume of its exports to Canada so as to raise them materially above the present level.

"It will no doubt be necessary to make some adjustments in United Kingdom import programs of recent years, but both governments will do everything they can to avoid any sudden change in the pattern of trade between the two countries.

"The two governments are satisfied that, in spite of present difficulties, there is a prospect of a large continuing trade between the two countries and that Canadian raw materials and foodstuffs will continue to play a vital part in the recovery of the United Kingdom."

What this official language seems to be trying to say is that so far as possible the gap will be closed by increasing sales to Canada, that some switching of U.K. purchases from Canada to the sterling area will, even so, be inevitable, that Britain will try to make this switch to other suppliers as gradual and selective as possible, and that the reductions will be least painful concerning such things as wheat, bacon, cheese, lumber, and base metals. The choice of words "raw materials and foodstuffs" also strongly implies that we may as well give up hope of selling much in the way of processed or manufactured articles to Britain for a good long time.

Upsurge in Imports?

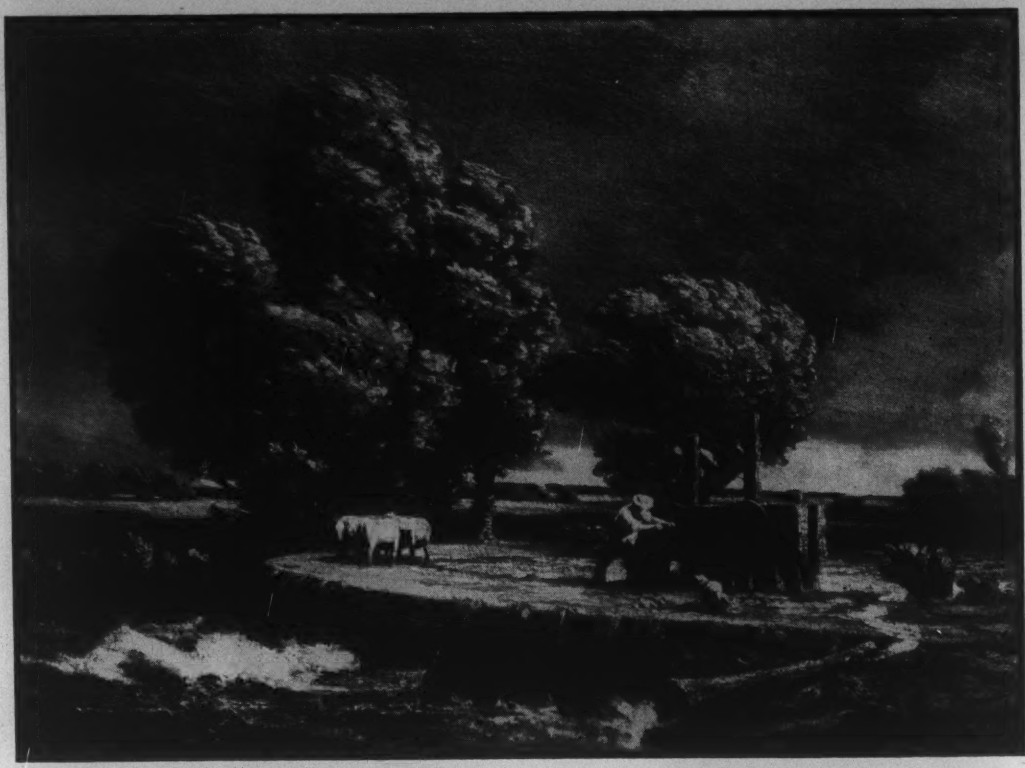
The happiest solution for Canadian exporters would, of course, be such an upsurge in our imports from Britain as to eliminate the gap entirely in this way, which would render it easy for Britain to go on buying Canadian products at the high level of 1947. This is almost certainly a vain hope. There are too many stubborn obstacles. The long-term trend of our imports has been away from the United Kingdom and toward the United States for 80 years; neither tariffs nor sentiments have ever made more than a temporary dent in the persistent trend. In 1947 we purchased $182 million in merchandise from Britain, but $1,951 million from the United States, over ten times as much!

Yet it would be defeatism to admit that Canadian purchases from Britain cannot be materially expanded. The improvement since the first of January of this year is quite sensational. In his Canadian Club address at Ottawa, Sir Stafford Cripps gave the following figures of volume, taking the 1938 trade as 100:

	1947	1948 (6 mos. at annual rate)
Cotton goods	50	75
Woollen goods	120	190
Machinery	120	150
China and earthenware	110	140
Cars (by number)	340	1365

The improvement can be seen also from the Canadian trade figures. If the current trend carries through to the end of the year, our purchases, which last year were $182 million, will top the $300 million mark for 1948. This, if it comes off, will be the highest figure, in dollars, in history. Even after corrections are made for the present inflated prices, it still seems accurate to say that imports from Britain are now running, in volume, at the highest level ever recorded.

Even $300 million, however, will leave a very large "gap." The maintenance of exports to Britain at present levels, of around $750 million a year, can hardly be expected in the face of the imperative need of Britain to improve her balance of payments position. It is to the United States, presumably, that in view of our staggering purchases there we must look for additional export sales to make up for inevitable losses in the British market.



"The Floodgate" by Canadian artist Homer Watson is in the National Gallery collection. This year, 70 years after he first exhibited, the late artist's home at Doon, Ontario, was used as a summer school for art students from all parts of Canada.

OLD WOMAN'S CHOICE

I'LL have a house to die in, that I will!
And floors to walk on when the blood runs slow,
And walls to hide my failing, as the still
Hard ice is arched above the hidden flow
Of melting water. Harvest is the pledge
To live the winter through; why die when toil
Has heaped the coldest season to the edge
Of spring, with food for living from the soil?
(*That smacks of shiftlessness!*) But, oh, to live
And live until the crouching violet
Stands up in strength, and threads of water give
A tangled glitter to the hills, is yet
Another promise urgent as a bell!
Who wants to die in June? I could not bang
A window down against the spicy smell
Of sun on clover, or the lovely tang
Of lilac fragrance mixed with sea and salt,
To breathe the airless cloister of a room;
Perhaps, at last, I'll have to find my fault
With granite-fingered winter.
Must I groom
Unwilling patience to accept the thrust
Of going then . . . because an old heart must?

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

HUSH BETWEEN TWO STORMS

IF ONE twig breaks, disturbed by one gray owl,
If one hound, fearing silence, too, should howl—
This dark would split to let the noise rush in,
And we should rock in loud and lawless din.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

NEGLECTED TREASURES

I WITNESSED, while on holiday,
The galleons of the sky,
Their white sails billowing high;
Coursing to Faerie Bay.

I saw the noble sunrise-show
Where all the colors blend;
Then at the sweet day's end
The arching afterglow.

O'nights, Orion's majesty
And Cassiopeia's grace
Brought glory to the place,
And woke the soul of me.
Now suddenly I realize, since playtime is forsook,
These joys are in the City, if I had the sense to look.

J. E. M.

Passing Show

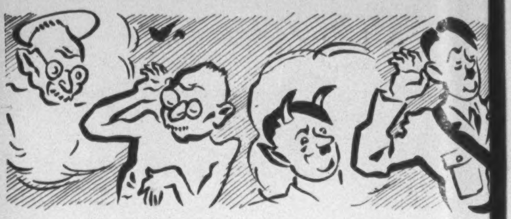
THIS business of having two rulers has its good points. The Russians don't know whether to start a war because Mr. King is in Europe, or whether to postpone it because Mr. St. Laurent is on the job in Canada.

•

The Communists are said to be forming a baby-sitters' union. It is certainly an occupation in which the opportunities for the indoctrination of youth are extensive and tempting.

•

Gandhi obeyed his inner voice, says a writer.



The trouble with inner voices is that people like Hitler have them too.

•

One reason why the word "crisis" is in the headlines so often is that it is so conveniently short.

•

It is claimed that the high cost of eating is reducing drinking, which is better than if the high cost of drinking were reducing eating.

•

Motto For Juvenile Delinquents

The world is so full of things,
Big ones and small—
And we're kept so darn busy
Destroying them all.

J. E. P.

•

The United States has protested against the nationalization decrees of the Rumanian government. The Rumanian government is expected to protest against the protests of the U. S. government, which can then protest against the protests of the Rumanian government.

•

James Roosevelt wants to bombard Soviet Russia with propaganda leaflets. Propaganda for what? Votes against Uncle Joe?

•

Psychiatrists charge that some of the children's comic books produce nightmares. So perhaps the old-time nursery-maid with her horror stories will not be missed.

•

Viscount Samuel says that the arts have become frankly non-moral. In addition to which some of us think they have become frankly non-art.

•

Lucy says that it will be nice to have a Prime Minister with a wife so one can criticize her dresses.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

dustrious job of it. The parliament of Great Britain, which it seems to us has problems vastly exceeding in magnitude and seriousness those with which any governing body in Canada is faced, succeeded nevertheless in passing during the last session a measure which is nothing short of a radical reform of the entire penal system of the nation. Some work, it is true, was done towards this measure as far back as 1931, when the government appointed a Departmental Committee on Persistent Offenders; but for that matter some work was done towards the reform of the Canadian penal system when the Archambault Commission was appointed in 1936. Both governments have had the excuse of war for not doing anything between 1939 and 1945; but the British parliament has done something important in the subsequent three years. When will the Canadian parliament find time to deal with a penal system which is vastly more antiquated than the British has been for generations?

One of the changes enacted by this Act is that the power of the courts to order corporal punishment is abolished. "The new code depends upon deprivation of liberty, and upon no other expedient whatever." It does everything possible to give the prison authorities a free hand to concentrate upon making the best they can of the convict while he is in their charge. Hard work — but work which will tend to qualify the prisoner for an honest livelihood after release—is relied on as the chief curative principle. The whole measure obviously assumes a degree of humanitarianism, intelligence and experience in the officials who will carry out the Act, such as perhaps we could not at first hope for in Canada; yet surely this country is as competent to train its own people, and has as good people to train, as the land from which a good many of us came.

This whole question of penal reform was given a special impetus at Vancouver last week where police chiefs from all across Canada passed a resolution urging sweeping changes in our legislation regarding the habitual criminal. The present situation was described by Chief Duncan Campbell of Regina as "a farce."

Harmonicas and Mr. P.

ONCE UPON A TIME Mr. Petrillo said that harmonicas (let alone mere mouth organs) were not musical instruments. As a result, harmonica players were not musicians and so they could not join his musicians' union.

We harmonica players took this lying down; we continued to play what we liked when we liked and nobody told us what we should or shouldn't do. And when Mr. Petrillo said that musicians should lay off making phonograph records for a while we went right on making them.

This was obviously an intolerable situation. So Mr. P. started to draw in just where he had been blowing out—just like any common mouth-organist. Harmonicas have turned out to be musical instruments after all.

But Mr. P. will not go the whole hog. "We don't expect to take into the union everybody who can play 'Sweet Rosy O'Grady'," he says, with a subtle dig at the Irish.

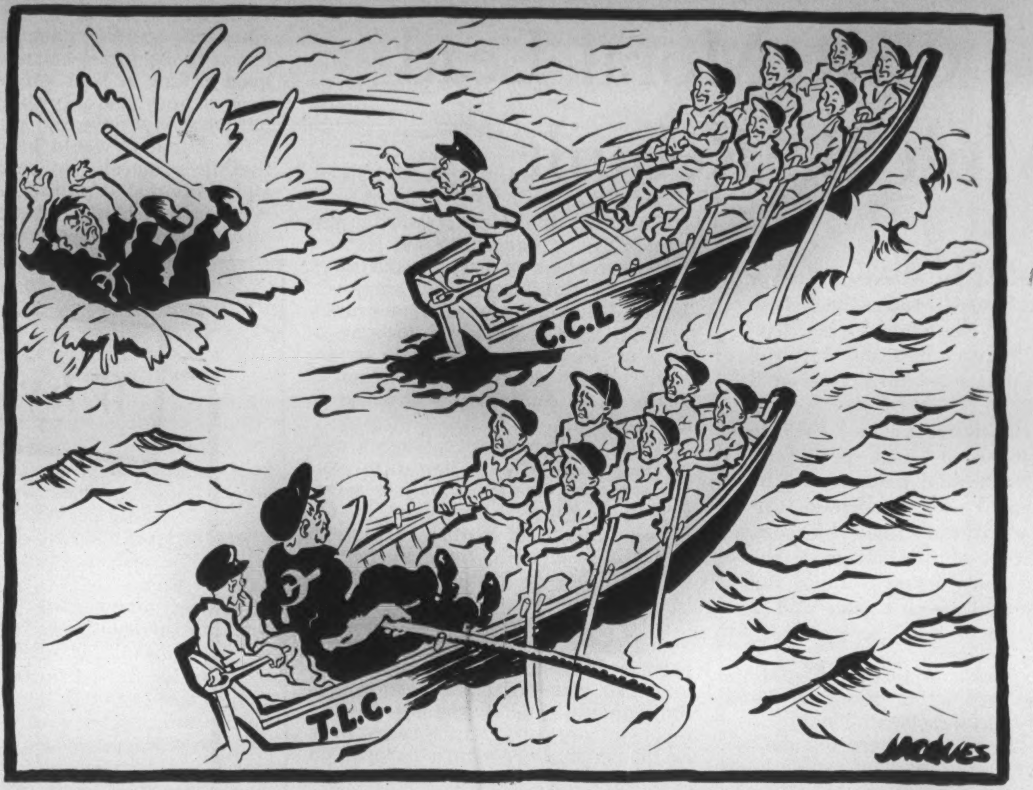
Our own particular talent lies along the line of "Jingle Bells". We certainly won't play it again for our friends until we hear from Mr. P. that it's all right with him. On the other hand it is very nice to know that one really is a musician.

Atom Control

WE rather doubt the wisdom of the U.S. decision to take the question of atomic control on to the floor of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It is understandable that the Americans want to get their case across to the non-communist nations assembled in Paris; the Russians are, of course, spreading the word that because the U.S. is not willing to destroy all its atomic bombs right away it is, therefore, only looking for a chance to go to war and use them—as if the Russians in Berlin had not already given a hundred such chances.

Our doubts about the proposal arise from the gradual and very natural change of opinion in the United States itself about how far that country should go towards giving up their own control and handing it over to an international body. Far more Americans would have gone along with the Baruch plan, when it came out than would do so now. Under present conditions, in Berlin and elsewhere, it is doubtful whether the U.S. Congress would really be willing to approve of international supervision and inspection of atomic developments.



The Americans are a little too ready, from time to time, to put up a very bold front abroad on matters which are by no means settled at home, and this leads to all sorts of complications and difficulties both for them and for their friends.

Man Has Far to Go

MAN'S recently acquired ability to watch, as the birds or the angels might be supposed to watch, the changing shadows and colors of the surface of his land in the different lights of morning, noon and evening and the different crop-showings of spring and autumn has given him an entirely new source of knowledge about his remote ancestors—those who have left nothing but an artificial piling or levelling of the soil, with perhaps a few implements underneath it. Scores of ancient temples and forts have been discovered in Britain alone by aerial observation in the last twenty years, and the method of discovery and of interpretation has been fascinatingly set forth in "Prehistoric Britain" by Jacquetta and Christopher Hawkes (Oxford, $4.50). Implements of quite high artistic quality begin to occur in the remains of two or three centuries before the Christian era, and Englishmen and Scots may perhaps venture to hope that in time the vast superiority claimed for the art of the early Irish may come to seem less convincing.

But man is a very recent comer to this globe in comparison with more primitive forms of life, and in "The Corridor of Life" (Clarke Irwin, $3.75) W. E. Swinton traces (largely by equally modern methods) the progress of living forms from the pre-Cambrian period two billion years ago. Science is almost as discerning about these as about primitive man, although it has failed so far to develop a convincing reason why the Cambrian creatures were armored with shells and the pre-Cambrian were not. Canadians can boast that a Canadian peak, Mount Wapta, has provided the most remarkable known collection of remains of mid-Cambrian life, with seaweeds, worms, sponges and primitive forms of many types which later became more complex.

Perusal of such books as these is a great help towards reconciling us to the fact that man still has a long way to go before he is perfect.

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WHEN it comes to running a fast, orderly, efficient meeting there is really nothing to beat a well-organized group of women. The annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Consumers — at least that part of it that we attended—went forward like clockwork, with Mrs. R. J. Marshall in the chair. And it was interesting to see how this group of leading women from all over Canada had, in the space of less than a year since they formed the C.A.C., developed broad lines of common agreement and common action.

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Purely Domestic

BEFORE the Assembly of the United Nations gathered in Paris people were wondering whether the U.S.S.R. would take advantage of this session to walk out of the organization, and the fact that Berlin is now on the agenda makes this quite possible, but during the first ten days of the meeting the only country that has talked about walking out is not the U.S.S.R. at all but a British Dominion—South Africa. And the reason that South Africa gives is about as bad a one as we can think of: that the U.N. is "interfering" in the purely domestic affairs of that country.

The actual issues (South Africa's treatment of its Indian population and its unwillingness to turn over Southwest Africa to U.N. trusteeship) are not in themselves so important, although if these are considered purely domestic affairs it will be pretty difficult for the U.N. to find any really international ones to talk about. More important is South Africa's basic attitude that the U.N. has no business meddling in its affairs.

History is full of one country interfering in the affairs of another. Usually it has been a big country, such as Germany or Russia, meddling in the affairs of a small country such as Czechoslovakia. Much of it has been bad; some of it has been good; and as long as we live in One World there is certainly no way of stopping it.

But the U.N., like the League of Nations before it, provides a new method of interference, the method that all civilized communities use when one individual wants to interfere with another. This is the method of law. We have now some international principles, formally laid down and accepted by the members of U.N.; it is no longer necessary that international affairs be dominated by the law of the jungle.

South Africans, and Canadians too, must expect interference from the U.N., indeed they should welcome it. It is so much better than the sort of interference that we have all suffered from so much in the past.

JILTED

AFTER one week of pleasure unalloyed
Wherein *l'Amour* was quite the dominant theme,
Wherein the meaning of our every dream
For years would have kept gainfully employed
In ripe research the followers of Freud,
You threw me over for *la vie intime*
With creatures who wear pants, it's true, but seem
To me, at least, remotely anthropoid.

But do not plume yourself, my dear, supposing
My spirit has been irretrievably bent:
Tragedy is my middle name, for I
Once reached a streetcar door, just at its closing,
And, rooted there in hurt bewilderment,
Was honked at by the cars that wanted by.

J. E. P.

Western Europe Gave Moral Lead To World; It Must Be Rebuilt

By GILBERT MURRAY

The moral and political leadership of the world by Western Europe must be re-established. Western Europe, the United States, the British Commonwealth, together can save themselves and the world by reaffirming the cultural unity of the west. Gilbert Murray lists the essential elements in the Western European tradition that must be preserved if our civilization is to endure.

Gilbert Murray is one of Britain's greatest classical scholars. Born in Australia, he was for thirty years Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford. He is the author of a number of books on international politics, and he was twice President of the League of Nations Union in Britain. In 1941 he was awarded the Order of Merit, one of Britain's highest honors.

His assessment of the need for a reintegration of the culture of the western world comes at a time when statesmen are trying to build the concrete structures to unite western peoples—European Union and a North Atlantic Pact.

"BUT yesterday the word of Caesar might have stood against the world, now lies he there." Shakespeare's words often come into mind in thinking of the present position of Europe, or at least those parts of it, such as Germany, Poland, Italy, and even France, which have, for centuries, represented European civilization. To continue the quotation would be going too far; but the "word," the mere prestige and authority of Europe in the world, is clearly not what it was. And the fault is Europe's own.

The first shock indeed was the defeat of Russia by Japan in 1904-5. But the fatal blow came after 1914, when the leading nations of Europe set themselves for four years, often with the help of Asiatic and American armies, to destroy and slander one another; and, not content with the ruin they had wrought, deepened it by another six years of worse war and, in some places, of almost incredible crime. Our disunion and discord have ruined us; nothing but reunion and concord can re-establish us. It needs, as Mr. Churchill has said, "a very simple thing, that some hundreds of millions of men and women should make up their minds to do good instead of evil, and reap therefrom blessings instead of curses."

Simple, no doubt, but not easy. For it was not only internecine war that wrecked Europe. War was followed by violent revolutions against all that had seemed fixed and sacred in the European tradition. The Bolshevik revolution in 1917 and the Nazi revolution in 1933 not only rejected the Christian religion, which had hitherto been the most obvious mark of European unity in the eyes of Asia and Africa; they violated the whole moral and political tradition of Christendom.

Save Selves and World

It is that moral and political leadership that must be re-established, and is in fact, against all difficulties, trying to re-establish itself. Western Europe, the United States, the British Commonwealth: if those three stand together they can save not only themselves, but the world.

Today, when our civilization is in danger, we can value it more truly. It is always easy in the complex of human conduct, and particularly in the political conduct of great masses, to detect the obvious flaws and hypocrisies. Politicians of all parties have made abundant speeches pointing out the deplorable errors and crimes that can be found in the history of enlightened Christian nations. It is harder to keep in mind the underlying sincerities, the patient and honest efforts that sometimes failed.

Why did so many Asiatic nations, for many generations, accept the rule of the British, French, Dutch, and the Christian nations in general, with so little discontent? Of course the West had great superiority in wealth and military power; but there was more in it than that. The West had immensely greater knowledge and science. Above all, the West, where it had experience, knew how to govern. It knew how to improve communications, to make land more fruitful, to increase prosperity. It administered justice justly, with no corruption, no feuds, no torture. It did its work of "protecting the poor" and preventing gross oppression.

Such qualities as these did not always inspire affection; sometimes they seemed strange and inhuman; but they did inspire respect and made great multitudes, not previously accustomed to freedom, acquiesce contentedly in foreign rule. Justice and stability are what all human societies want, and what many are not able to provide for themselves. In antiquity the world got them from Rome, in modern times from Western Europe.

What element of unity was there in these Western European nations? Certainly not unity of race or of political constitution; not unity in any special peacefulness of disposition—the historian H. A. L. Fisher has described them as "a collection of highly pugnacious mongrels". What makes their unity is a great and far-reaching common tradition derived for the most part, not from their own Nordic or Slavic or Iberian ancestors, but from the teaching of three great cities, Athens, Rome and Jerusalem. It is these which made and preserved the Christian religion and the civilization that went with it.

Most Obvious Debt

The debt to Rome is the most obvious. Rome gave Europe for some centuries peace, unity and the rule of law. When the economic and military strength of Rome passed away and the empire fell, there still remained the Bishop of Rome with the magic of the Roman name and Roman culture still clinging about him and about his provincial subordinates. The conquering barbarian chiefs, who had all the military power, knew their own ignorance and their inability to govern a peaceful state. For that, they relied on Roman advisers.

Rome, no longer an empire, was a church and a system of law. Later the church tradition split, but it still remained Christian. The law was in some cases altered, especially by Nordic influences, but in the main remained a common European possession, a safe-guard of individual freedom. Christianity and the rule of law are the two most obvious characteristics of Europe and the West.

But there is a third element in Western civilization equally characteristic and important. It is the element of intellectual and artistic vitality, which has, especially since the Renaissance, raised Europe and those peoples of the new world who share its tradition to a level definitely higher than that of the average of mankind. If one tries to think of the great writers and artists, of the leading philosophers, scientists, discoverers, poets, musicians of the world; equally if one thinks of the practical reformers and statesmen and economists; an utterly overwhelming proportion of the names belong to this Western or Christian tradition, and a very large proportion come actually from Europe itself and from those very countries which are now reduced to extreme weakness by the two world wars.

These characteristics of the tradition are essentially Greek. The religion of Europe is fundamentally based on the New Testament, a small Greek book, or collection of books, known to most of Europe by means of a Latin translation. It was accompanied by a great traditional Hebrew book, contributing perhaps not much to religious philosophy but emphasizing the importance of monotheism and of chastity. The philosophy of religion in the early Church sought light chiefly from the followers of Plato; after Aquinas it was based on Aristotle.

After the Renaissance, when a wider range of Greek literature was thrown open, the spirit of free scientific inquiry was re-awakened, including the pursuit of truth by argument and discussion, and a much livelier devotion to beauty in its various forms of art, of music, and of letters. To this traditional substructure has been added the great scientific and social movement of the modern world, the immense wave of emancipation, enlightenment, and humanity in the nineteenth century, which swept over all the peoples of Western Europe and even washed strongly against the shores of Russia.

Preserved Until 1914

The supremacy of law, not of arbitrary force; the general abandonment of superstition and persecution; the search for progress by unhampered inquiry and controversy; the development of man's powers by free pursuit of truth and beauty; the humanization of our penal codes and our whole social legislation; these are what we received from our great tradition and were preserving well till "the lamps began to go out" in 1914.

The West is said to be over-mechanized; but after all it has also been educated by its machines. It has learnt to organize; learnt that it is no good to kick or beat a machine which goes wrong; the only thing is to find out what is wrong and correct it.

Of course it would be easy to say that it is merely by practical sense and economic organization that the Western or Christian nations have attained their high success, but that would be to forget Shakespeare, Racine and Goethe; to forget Descartes and Kant and Einstein, Beethoven and Mozart, Raphael and Rembrandt, to forget even St. Francis and the great philanthropists. The "Christian civilization" of the West is a very splendid achievement of the soul of man in his long pilgrimage towards "the good life". It must not be allowed to weaken or die.

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R.M.C. Has Gone Modern, Wears Three Uniforms

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Royal Military College will no longer occupy a monopoly in Canada's officer training, for by next year there will be 3,500 officers in training in the universities while R.M.C. at Kingston and Royal Roads at Victoria will have only 380. Nevertheless R.M.C.'s place in the defence training program of the Dominion has been made more significant than ever before. No longer will it be an exclusively army training institution for a few select cadets but a tri-service school for the army, air force and navy.

THE recent re-opening of Royal Military College at Kingston marks completion of an important change in Canada's system of education for service in the armed forces.

The new R.M.C. will be the same as the old in external appearances and largely the same in methods of teaching and internal management. But it will be different in that it will form only a part, not the whole, of the country's professional military training system, in that it will be more closely integrated into the general system of higher education and more closely linked with the work-a-day activities of the army, the navy and the air force.

In important respects the changes are experimental. Their ultimate effect cannot be judged at this stage. For generations prior to the recent war this ancient college, despite its small enrolment of 200 and its small annual output of something less than 50 graduates, filled a definite niche in the national life, exerted an influence on national thinking. The new niche will be different. The manner in which the influence is exercised in the future is likely to be different.

Superficially the important change in the college is that it is no longer just a school for army officers. It is a tri-service college which aims specifically at turning out officers for the army, the navy and the air force. That change, while it represents a somewhat bolder move towards integration of the services on the part of the department of national defence than has been attempted elsewhere, is probably of less consequence than the changed role of the college in relation to the forces.

Modelled on the British

From its opening in 1876 Royal Military College has taken in each year a group of selected cadets, put them in uniform, drilled and taught them. Modelled on the institutions which provided the officers for the British Army it aimed at making young men into officers and gentlemen. It placed high emphasis on sports and physical fitness, insisted on smartness in dress and bearing, inculcated a sound, general education which fitted the boys for commissions in the army, for further education in universities, or for professional and business life in the civilian world. The cadets led a sheltered life. Their school term ran for 10 months of the year. When they left the college grounds during the term, their distinctive uniforms marked them as persons apart.

By and large the successful graduates emerged as competent young men, strongly indoctrinated with the traditional notions of the British officer class. They filled most of the vacancies in the small officer cadre of Canada's permanent force, a good number went abroad to take commissions in the British army and the greater number entered civilian life from which sphere they promptly rallied to the colors when war broke out in 1914 and in 1939.

The new Royal Military College is not Canada's only military college. It is one of two tri-service colleges and the two (Royal Roads, near Victoria, is the other) form but a part of the new scheme of officer training and officer recruitment. Through the officer training corps units of the army and their naval and air force counterparts in the universities, the services seek to equip a lot of university students with the training needed for officers. Defence Minister Brooke Claxton says that by next year there will be 3,500 officers in training in the universities and the two service colleges and of these only about 380 will be in the service colleges.

No More Monopoly

Royal Military College will no longer occupy a monopoly in the field of officer training. Neither will its students lead the isolated life of pre-war days because for four months of the year they will go to camp or to sea or to air stations for intensive military training along with the cadets from the universities. The government is going seriously about the business of building up a body of potential officers for the enlarged active and reserve forces and as a stake for the big forces that will be needed in another national emergency.

In order to get that it is going to pay. In effect it is going to provide lucrative summer jobs for the university students who enrol for officer training and for the students of the service colleges. They will be paid at the rate of second lieutenants for their camp training which runs from May to August. The postwar R.M.C. cadet therefore will start his college course at the end of September and remains at R.M.C. until the first of May, then doffs his cadet uniform and the uniform of his chosen service until the end of August. His college course instead of being a mixture of the practical and academic is a straight academic course, geared to service ideas of what an academic course should be.

The four-month service training will be geared much more directly to the practical than any training the pre-war R.M.C. cadet received. Along with the university cadets who will outnumber him several times over he will serve in naval, military or air establishments, according to his choice of service and corps. The army cadet, for instance, who elects the artillery will go to an artillery camp. He will operate guns and fire live shells, be organized in a battery, work with troops, and become an actual part of the artillery in training.

Why Service Colleges?

Granted that an officer needs an education of university calibre and considering the arrangements made for making summer service training attractive to the men receiving that type of education in civilian colleges, the question arises as to why the need for special service colleges operated by the federal government at considerable expense. Why should Royal Military College be re-opened to give a relatively small proportion of the potential officer group academic courses under service auspices?

That question was debated long and earnestly before the government decided to re-open the college. The answer eventually arrived at appears to be that there is still a need for a straight service college. For one thing it is not easy to get the engineering students at university to join the officer training units. Arts students are glad to join. The services need technically trained people for the technical branches. Another angle was the belief that the universities would not provide enough students for the officer training units. The really determining motive, however, is that the Department of National Defence wants to have a group of young men educated to its own specifications, indoctrinated in the way the traditional fighting man has always been indoctrinated.

The newly revised academic course at R.M.C. is intended to be the equivalent in content of a four-year university course. The universities have agreed to grant degrees in engineering to R.M.C. graduates who take one more year at the universities. There is no arrangement about arts degrees but the framers of the course say it is the equal of the normal arts course which at a university ends in a bachelor's degree.

From the Service Angle

But, from the viewpoint of the service, it is a lot better because all the subjects are taught from the service angle. Indoctrination proceeds throughout in the teaching of academic subjects. For instance, lectures in economics run three years. An economics course at a university is useful to a future officer, so they say, but at Royal Military College, economics will be handled to better advantage. The first year it will be economic geography in which the strategic implications of the distribution of the world's resources will be pointed up. The next year the course will be on the principles of economics but in the third year it will be a course in economic warfare.

French, which will be compulsory. will be taught differently. There is more emphasis on conversation, to enable an officer to talk with his French-speaking fellows, less on French literature. A French military vocabulary is imparted. The student gets the French words and expressions he will have to know in the service, words and expressions he would not learn in a college French course.

There are no optional bypaths which can lead a student into studies of lesser importance from the point of making him the kind of fellow the services want and who, incidentally, they believe, will be a sound citizen. French and English are both rated important because of the bilingual character of the Canadian forces and the necessity of an officer being able to communicate his thoughts accurately in speech and writing. Hence both French and English are compulsory. The only option comes at the end of the second year for the four year course when a student elects for the technical branches of the services and takes a specialized engineering course or the non-technical and continues with a general course.

Innovation

The training of officers for all three services together is a Canadian innovation but in line with modern military thinking. Combined operations of the three services under a single command made possible the victory in the recent war. In such operations not only senior officers but officers at all levels in the army, the navy and the air force have to work together. The basic educational essentials for competence in the services are the same, a solid, general education with emphasis on the history of warfare, the economics of war and the traditions of service to the nation.

Some reforming theorists are even ready to go so far as to put all armed forces into one uniform and abolish the historic distinctions between the men who fight on land, sea and in the air. Tradition is too strong to allow that idea to get any serious consideration but in the United Kingdom, and the U.S. as well as in Canada official defence policy has been to coordinate the three as much as possible, eliminate duplicating functions and break down the historic segregation. Neither in the U.S. nor in Britain has the tri-service college yet been tried and in starting them in Canada one of the motives is to get the future officers of the services on terms of intimacy and equality from the beginning of their training.

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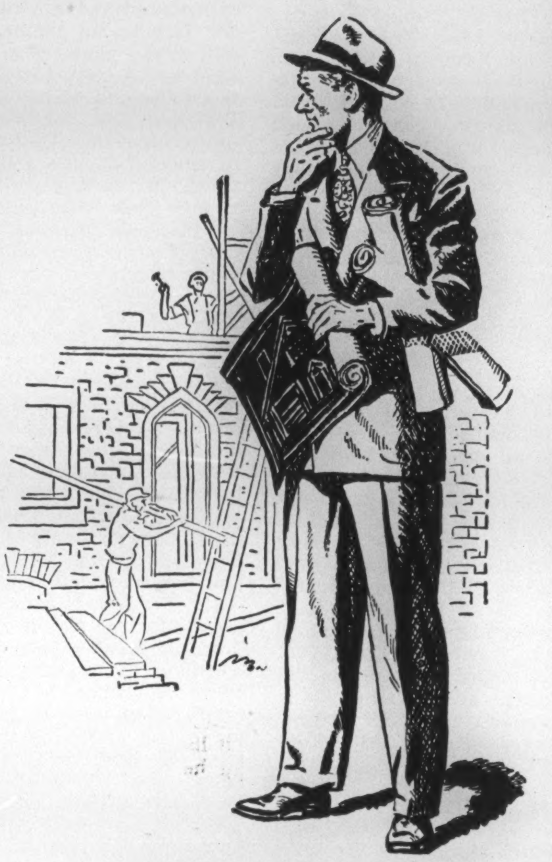

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Assurance Of Dewey's Election Making A Colorless Campaign

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

AS TRAINS of the Presidential candidates headed homeward after the first major foray into the hustings, President Truman appeared to have fulfilled his departing promise to "give 'em hell." In contrast, Governor Tom Dewey came through without mentioning his Democratic opponent, and conducted his oratory on the same lofty plane as the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Although a major poll shows the Democratic nominee gaining slightly, general opinion is that Mr. Truman did not add to his stature with his slam-bang, old-time verbal onslaught against the "reactionary G.O.P." and its master, "Wall Street." Mr. Truman apparently overlooked the fact that Defence Secretary Forrestall is entirely a product of Wall Street and regarded in all quarters as an eminently able administration man in charge of national defence problems.

Mr. Truman has been accused of using a "campaign of fear" in these speeches. In his opening address, he warned that a Republican victory would bring on an "economic bust" following a short-lived boom. He also charged that if elected, the G.O.P. would enact "laws to destroy the powers, prestige and earning power of labor" and be the "difference between having a job two years from now or not."

Aboard Those Trains

A most telling statistic on the campaign tours is the fact that only 30 to 40 press, radio and newsreel people were aboard the Truman train, as compared with 100 on the Dewey special. That used to be just the opposite when the Democratic Party was riding the crest. Yet, the Dewey campaign train lacked the color of former favored candidates. His is not the type of personality to attract the brilliant screwballs who occasionally popped up in the Roosevelt retinue. The Dewey campaign seems to have been planned down to the smallest detail and the efficiency and smoothness of the operation has not enlivened his entourage.

What minimizes any flavor of excitement or contest is the belief of most people, that, barring a miracle, the Governor's election is certain. Governor Dewey is said to have succeeded in taking over the "champion" role of the late F.D.R. He is letting President Truman be "the Alf Landon, the Wendell Willkie — or the Dewey—of the piece."

There was a familiar ring to complaints from the Truman train that the President's attacks elicited few answers from Mr. Dewey. That was the Republican plaint in 1936, 1940 and 1940 against Roosevelt, but he kept to his lofty tower, and only toward the end of his long tenure, in 1940 and 1944, did he condescend to notice his rivals. That was only when he smelled danger, and it is said that Governor Dewey will not likely change his role unless there is trouble. He demonstrated that he can, if necessary, charge right into battle when he flattened Harold Stassen in the Oregon primary.

Mr. Dewey holds to such subjects as the need of a house-cleaning in Washington, reduced government spending, peace in the world, and clearing out Communism. He always promises competent administration of the federal government. He contends there is "too much loose and sloppy budgetting, too little business management, and too much plain waste in Washington." He claims there are too many federal jobs and a "bloated and top-heavy bureaucracy."

Mr. Truman is campaigning strenuously for the simple reason that he thinks he has a chance of winning the election. He exudes confidence, at press conferences in D.C., and on the road. Crowds that hear him are polite but not enthusiastic. They seem to like Mr. Truman and his homey way. They did not respond to his name-calling attacks on the G.O.P., but listeners paid close attention when he stressed the need for getting out and voting Democratic this fall "to keep the country from going to the dogs."

Truman critics charge that he has been trying to sell himself as the "indispensable man." They contend that he has given "a perfect picture of indispensability." According to Gould Lincoln, columnist, whose writings are liked by the G.O.P., "he was unable to get along with a strongly Democratic Congress—which he inherited from the late Franklin D. Roosevelt—and he has not been able to get along with the Republican Congress, which the people, in disgust sent to Washington in 1946."

For the Farm Vote

Mr. Dewey astutely took the wind out of some of his opponent's midwest charges made to curry that important farm vote. He promptly affirmed that he was in favor of farm price subsidies, after Mr. Truman had said the G.O.P. would throw them overboard. Mr. Dewey quickly declared that he would support reclamation and water power projects, when it was intimated, he would give the country to the private power lobby.

The other candidates on the road have been stirring up interest on their own accounts. Henry A. Wallace is drawing less fire from the G.O.P. for his new Third Progressive Party, probably because he is directing a lot of criticism at President Truman and the Democrats. Governor Thurmond of South Carolina, the Dixiecrat candidate for President, and the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, have been speech-making. Governor Dewey's team-mate, Governor Warren of California, has also been getting his quota of headlines.

Students of U.S. political history say that the "appeal to fear" tactics of President Truman are not likely to boost his stock, despite his Gallup poll gains. In 1932, President Hoover warned that "grass would grow in the streets" if the Democrats with their unsound economic policies come to power, but the voters preferred the words of F.D.R. at his inaugural: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

As early as the third presidential election many appeals to fear had been made. Jefferson was a Deist and Federalist politicians, preachers, educationists and newspaper editors, warned that his election would mean the closing of churches and installation of atheism. President Timothy Dwight of Yale College said a Jefferson victory would see "our wives and daughters the victims of legal prostitution, soberly dishonored, speciously polluted—the loathing of God and man—the concubines of the 'Illuminati.'" Jeffersonians warned that John Adams was under the thumb of Alexander Hamilton who wanted a monarchy, and of New England clergy, who wanted Congregationalism made the state religion. In 1796, Adams defeated Jefferson by 3 electoral votes; four years later, Jefferson defeated Adams by 8 votes.

In 1886, some factories posted notices: "If Byran wins on Tuesday, we shut down on Wednesday." In 1936, a Republican newspaper carried a daily pre-election story announcing: "Only 16, (15, 14, etc.) more days to save the American Way of Life." But 46 states found the New Deal was acceptable at that time.

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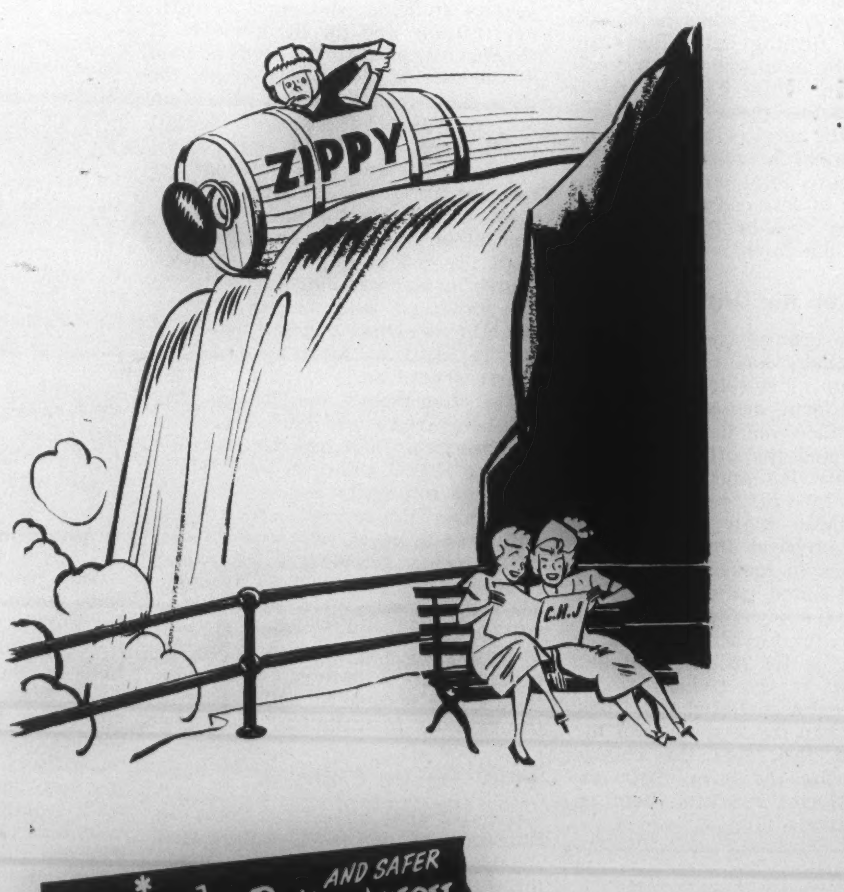
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Appeasement Will Not Work, Soviet Respects Only Force

By SIR PAUL DUKES, K.B.E.

The ultimate Soviet goal is still the spread of Communism throughout the world. The Russians understand and respect only force; a policy of appeasement will not succeed.

So argues Sir Paul Dukes, K.B.E., once Chief of British Intelligence in Moscow. He outlines in this article the characters of the men who may follow Stalin.

London.

HOW powerful and how popular is Stalin?

From time to time he expresses readiness to cooperate with the Western Powers, but on each occasion, and within a few days, Molotov as Foreign Minister, Vishinsky as his deputy, Gromyko in the Security Council, or Sokolovsky at Berlin, have created some new obstruction and adopted an attitude diametrically opposed to the hoped-for compromise.

This suggests either that Stalin was deliberately throwing dust in our eyes, or, alternatively, two trends within the Politbureau, one favoring a temporary accommodation with the West, the other—for the moment in the ascendancy—the exploitation of Russia's prestige to pursue a more aggressive policy.

Of Stalin's personal predominance there is no doubt, but he is not omnipotent, as was shown in the case of the Russian wives.

When appealed to personally for their liberation, he later replied—perhaps truly—that he had been unable to overcome the opposition of the Supreme Soviet.

Of his popularity we should also speak in more measured terms than hitherto customary. Though universally acknowledged as Leader, the ovations and demonstrations in his honor are all engineered from above and dutifully executed to order.

And there is one corner of the Soviet Union where his name is known to be held in execration. It is in his native Georgia, where he is still called by his real name of Djugashvili.

Stalin's Brutality

His compatriots, except those placed in power by Moscow, have never forgotten or forgiven the extreme brutality with which he suppressed their anti-Soviet rising over twenty years ago.

Stalin is approaching 70, and there is a prevalent rumor that in the near future he may divest himself of his responsibilities as Premier and Minister of Defence. He would retain only the all-important General-Secretaryship of the Party, which he has held since 1922 and through which he has always controlled the administration. The most likely to succeed to these posts is Molotov.

Zhdanov, who was in his fifty-third year, was until 1940 secretary of the Central Committee in charge of propaganda, head of the Control Commission in Finland, and closely associated with the Cominform. Until his death, he was also considered as a successor to the job as Premier or General-Secretary.

Molotov, a typical member of the intelligentsia, has never had practical contact with the proletariat. His Marxism is of the highbrow variety, and none the less bigoted for that. He had the luck or gumption at the time of the Trotsky dispute to side with Stalin, and ever since has reaped the reward.

The most extraordinary event in Molotov's career—and indeed an extraordinary event in Russian history—was his displacement of Maxim Litvinov as Foreign Minister in May, 1939.

Litvinov was an experienced diplomat, multi-lingual, European-minded, known to be well disposed toward the Western democracies, married to an English woman and possessing a facility for making friends even among those of opposed views.

Molotov, on the contrary, when he succeeded Litvinov, had never been outside Russia in his life, knew no other language, and had never handled foreign affairs.

He could, therefore, be counted upon to be a more obedient tool of the Politbureau, and, indeed, his first important act was the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact.

Since then he has travelled considerably, but has learnt nothing about the countries he has visited, circulating only among officials, never in society, still less among the common people with whom he has no natural sympathy.

He carries his "iron curtain" with him wherever he goes, protecting him from the Western democratic influences which are abhorrent to him.

His deputy, the vituperative ex-public prosecutor Vishinsky, is his senior by seven years. He is a more travelled man, with some knowledge of languages, but these are not necessary qualifications to carry weight with the Politbureau. Rather the contrary.

The Politbureau tends to regard as suspect any whose political orthodoxy might, even unconsciously, have become tarnished by contact with the outside world.

Except for Rokossovsky, commanding the western armies, and Sokolovsky in Berlin, the other marshals whose names were household words three years ago now wait in the background, keeping their buttons polished for the world revolutionary "Der Tag."

For the ultimate Soviet goal is still the spread of Communism throughout the world, whatever may be said about temporary accommodations with the West.

War is not excluded, but naturally the Kremlin would prefer to achieve its end through infiltration and subversive propaganda and the disruption of its opponents.

I have always held that war can be avoided by showing on our side a firm and united front. It is not too late even now, though we have lost many positions through a mistaken policy of appeasement.

One thing and one only is respected by the Soviet, namely, force.

Convince them not only that we are strong, but that we are prepared to use that strength, and they will come to terms, as they did after the First World War once they fully realized that their immediate hopes were vain.

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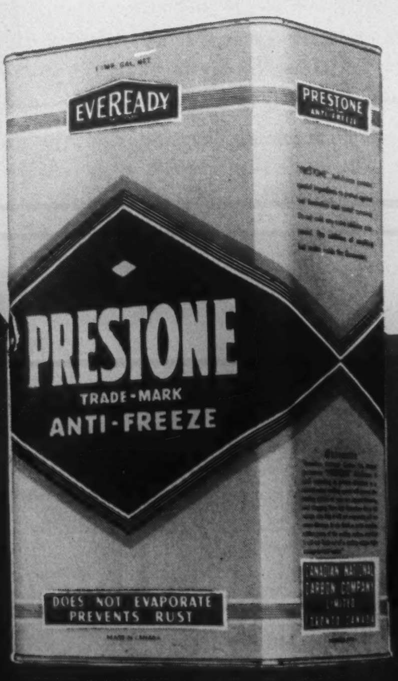

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2 LOOK FOR THE MAKER'S NAME

LIGHTER SIDE

Our Corner

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

BEFORE the war we used to have perhaps one motor accident a month on our corner. In a dull season we might have one in two months. Now we have an accident weekly, and occasionally bi-weekly.

There is a screech of brakes applied too late, then a staggering crash, followed by silence. Then within seconds the corner is black with spectators and a policeman has materialized, notebook in hand. It all happens with the suddenness of conjury, and perhaps it is the quality of magic in these performances that helps to give them their enormous popularity.

Sometimes we find two trucks interlocked in the middle of the street, and sometimes there is a motor car with its nose snubbed up against the battered old elm at the corner. Since we are an excitable community, everyone is ready with an opinion or an eye-witness account of exactly what happened, even though the street was completely bare of witnesses the moment before. The excitement provides a full program of drama, movement and audience-participation and no one leaves till the cars or trucks involved have been towed away or have limped off on their own power. Then the crowd disperses reluctantly, the older people muttering that sometime somebody is going to be killed on this corner, the younger ones announcing more frankly that that was no good of an accident, nobody was hurt.

It was a pretty good accident even by junior standards the time a northbound truck engaged a westbound one that was loaded with empty gasoline containers. There was a crash, a loud report as the loaded truck was knocked upside down, and then the stimulating racket of two dozen twenty-five gallon drums cascading on concrete in all directions. This was a Grade A accident from the point of view of spectacle and volume, but an even more popular one occurred some time later, when two trucks and a car contrived to tangle and one of the trucks was flung upside down across the road, just missing a handsome model sedan which the Kiwanis Club was offering as a draw prize in a safety-driving campaign. No one was hurt but it added immensely to the interest when a puppy staggered out of the truck-cab and overcome with excitement was sick in the middle of the road.

No matter at what hour the accident occurs there is always a full attendance. At three o'clock one morning a car pancaked on our front lawn, and almost before the wheels had stopped spinning the spectators had assembled, hurriedly but decently dressed; for on our corner we have learned to dress with the speed of firemen. The ending of this incident was rather anti-climactic. The owner of the car crawled out presently from the wreckage and took an abashed look at his public. Then muttering, "Lost my hat", he crawled back under again and emerged in a moment completely dressed like everybody else.

OUR corner has thus become a sort of community centre with a loose membership of everyone who enjoys an unscheduled and unrehearsed program of disaster—which, usually, is everyone within earshot. Like most city people we know our neighbors only by sight, and we have learned to identify them exclusively in terms of corner crashes: "That was the lady we talked to the time the vegetable truck ran into the roadster" or "that's the man across the road whose tulip bed was run over last April."

Meeting as we do under exceptional circumstances we are on the most cordial and informal terms. The crowd is always excited but good-natured, for the accident usually operates as a sort of catharsis of violence and ill-temper, bringing the most uncongenial characters together in perfect amity. Thus you will see a husband and wife who are known to have domestic trouble lovingly united over an upset milk-truck, with a landlord and tenant exchanging opinions and conjectures, quite forgetting that they haven't been on speaking terms since six months after the passing of the Rent Control Act.

In spite of all this fine community feeling, a great many people feel that something should be done about the accidents at our corner. The policeman who regularly materializes at the corner always takes notes of the time, the place and the names of the participants and presumably he forwards his figures, which by this time must be quite staggering, to some controlling body. Nothing ever comes of this however. It was suggested at one time that some sort of local action should be taken—*e.g.*, painting the south and west frontages of the corner houses in a warning checkerboard design, or stringing a banner across the street with the announcement "The Kingdom Of God Is At Hand". The local policy, however, is not to do anything until the next crash. At one time, too, I thought of writing to the Department of Works for a permit to erect a grandstand and a soft-drink booth on the side lawn so that the public could enjoy its accidents in comfort. But this seemed much too involved and confusing an approach to make to a public body.

Perhaps the truth is that human nature being what it is (*i.e.*, unfathomably depraved), we are all subconsciously waiting for the super-colossal accident that everyone predicts, with at least half a dozen cars and trucks piled up on the road and strewn about the lawns, and a flotilla of ambulances to bear the dead and dying away.

LAST year they widened the street two blocks away. They cut down the trees and pushed back the sidewalks and we now have a fine super-highway, with bald, frightened-looking little houses clinging to its curb.

Ever since the new street-widening the number of accidents at our corner has doubled. The home-going motorist bowls joyfully along the fine new highway, feeling no doubt that he is under the special protection of the city's master planners and nothing can go wrong. If he is still in this wheel-happy state when he leaves the thoroughfare and strikes west, there is a pretty good chance that when he reaches our corner he will suddenly find himself facing the opposite direction, with the nose of his car runkled up against the old elm-tree.

When the city planners began prying the tightly knotted old city apart, they weren't planning primarily for safety. Their idea was to let the city traffic out as swiftly and efficiently as possible; and if their fine broad autobahns while letting the traffic out invited still more traffic in, that was a problem for the master-planners of tomorrow to worry about.

The future solution won't lie in depriving the householders, who have already surrendered their little front lawns, of their little front parlors as well. And in the atomic age, it won't be solved by building perpendicular cities. In the end, tomorrow's city architects may be forced to plan cities with a view not to letting the traffic escape but simply to keeping it out altogether.

The ideal city of the future in that case would look very much like the one revealed in Mr. J. Arthur Rank's production of "Oliver Twist". It would have harshly cobbled pavements and narrow contorted streets broken up by unexpected flights of stairs. No doubt plenty of problems would turn up in a city like that, including all the old problems that men thought they were solving when they started wrenching and blasting their cities apart. Life would slow down to mid-nineteenth century pace, thieves and pickpockets would flourish, and the arm of the law would have to reach around some pretty impossible corners. But at least the police would be free to devote themselves exclusively to the pursuit of crime. They would never be diverted to go off and investigate foolish motor accidents on street-corners.

Photographed while attending the International Red Cross Conference in Stockholm: Mr. Justice Sandstrom of Sweden, Frederick Palmer, of Canada's Stockholm Legation Sir Newman Morris of Australia and Dr. F. W. Routley, National Commissioner of Canadian Red Cross.

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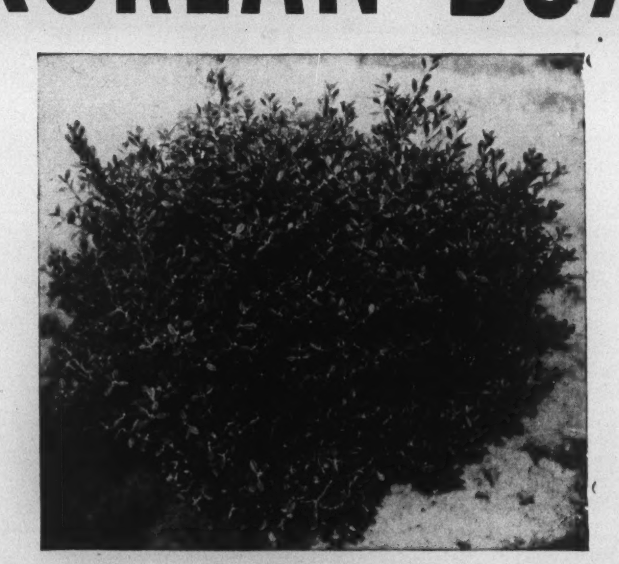

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Saying "Yes" To Men He Trusts Is New Moderator's Formula

BY A. C. FORREST

HE significance of the recent election of the Rev. Dr. Willard Brewg to the Moderatorship of the nited Church of Canada is that in new sense this young denominaion has really become a united hurch. It was probably the first elecion where former denominationalism as completely forgotten.

Not that there hasn't been a very ine succession of moderators, and I oubt if denominationalism has ever een a deciding factor, in prior elecons. But it was always there. One as conscious of a respect for a traition which had no value, and might ometime prove harmful.

The first three moderators were forerly Presbyterian, Methodist, and ongregationalist in that order. The st three moderators followed the enominational sequence. But Dr. rewing was brought up an Anglian, educated in an Episcopalian eminary, married the daughter of bishop of the Reformed Episcopal hurch, and at the age of 33 was ected and consecrated a bishop himlf, in the General Council of the eformed. Episcopal Church (Free hurch of England) at Philadelphia 1914.

It is doubtful if denominationalism er enters into the picture of such ections again. The United Church s some deep roots in the past, but will be very soon now when the ajority of its commissioners will ave been ordained not into a prior enomination but into the United hurch itself.

Dr. Brewing is hard to get on paer. But for those who read this and ave never seen him, I shall try and ve some detail. If I seem at all udatory, I must confess I am prejuced. I like the man very much. I elieve he felt rather badly about his ection, because there were so many her able men, some of whom had en nominated by presbyteries, who ere denied the honor his church had ven him.

For one thing he looks like a modator and a bishop—distinguishedoking, well over six feet tall, broad, d erect. One of the eminent men of s congregation actually enthused to e about his pastor. After telling me out his abilities and virtues, and s fine sermons he said, "And he has wonderful wife too." Mrs. Brewing s Elizabeth Melbourne Hubley, daughter of the Rt. Rev. A. M. Hubley, D.D., of Halifax.

Here is a brief biography: Willard Brewing was born at Sussex, N.B., in 1881, and taught school at 19. When he was 21 a Methodist minister asked him to preach one Sunday, and he didn't think he could. The minister urged him to try anyway, and that was the beginning.

"I suppose I am now Moderator," he said to the General Council, immediately after his unanimous election, on Sept. 21 in St. Andrews-Wesley Church, Vancouver, "because since my boyhood I have been saying 'Yes' to men whom I trusted when they asked me to do something which seemed to be good."

Election to Bishop

He went to Philadelphia's Theological Seminary and in 1905 was called to Christ Church (Reformed Episcopal), Toronto. He did outstanding work and was honored by his election to bishop, and given supervision of the work in Canada and the Northern States. Very early he became interested in the Church Union Movement, but in 1925 when the United Church of Canada came into being, he failed to take his own relatively small denomination into it.

He continued until 1929 in his church in Toronto, and then was called to Vancouver to consummate the union between two large churches, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, and Wesley United, the largest union in Canada. He says he was called for the reason that he was neither a Methodist nor Presbyterian, so those who didn't like what he said or did couldn't blame it on the traditions or customs of a particular denomination.

The General Council met this year in the magnificent stone Gothic church — "the Cathedral of the United Church on the West Coast," someone has called it—which was built under his guidance while he was minister there. It was a very fitting place for his election and installation. The people of Vancouver, having learned of the probability of his election, packed the transepts, nave and galleries of the great church. The very fact that the Maritimers, the British Columbians, and the Torontonians all proudly claim him as their own suggests something.

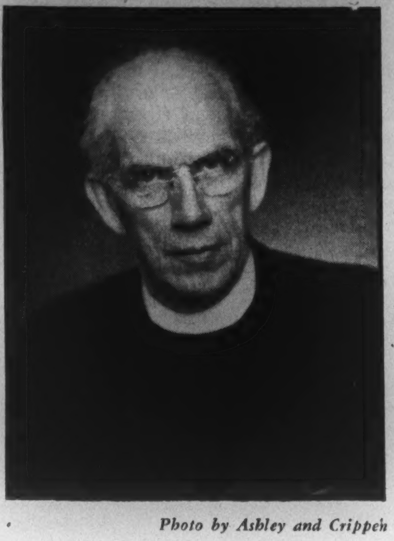
Photo by Ashley and Crippen
DR. WILLARD BREWING

In 1938 Dr. Brewing returned to Toronto where he is minister of St. George's United Church. He has been active in larger work, Chairman of the Council of Religious Education for Ontario, Chairman of the Board of Overseas Missions, in which he is tremendously interested, President of the Social Service Council of British Columbia, and he has held many other offices. But probably he has made a greater contribution to his church in his preaching. I have been told that there is no other minister of the denomination who has been invited so often to preach in the United States; he has held great preaching missions in churches and on university campuses. He has been the theme speaker at the annual conferences of the United Church for every conference but one.

Following his election he stated for the press that there were two main things before the United Church as he saw it. First would come the rehabilitation of the overseas missions; secondly, the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the United Church. "Probably they should go together."

The various departments of the church are preparing to make a big thing of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Church Union in June 1950—not merely a big rally and a great service but a means for giving new impetus and drive, especially to the needier phases of the church's work. Its missionary and maintenance budget is to be increased to $3 million—almost forty per cent.

A Proud Moderator

One would say that Dr. Brewing is a kindly and a humble man. But you can see he is proud to be Moderator of a church he loves. "The United Church is in the forefront of the great movements which are moving the world today. It is in the vanguard of the ecumenical movement."

I have heard others of other denominations critical of that sort of language. But there was an atmosphere about the General Council, personified in Dr. Brewing, which is hard to describe. Those who had just returned from the first World Council of Churches at Amsterdam had an infectious spirit of optimism. "It wasn't what was said or done, that mattered so much. The important thing was that the World Council of Churches has come into being," one of the delegates said. The atmosphere seems to come out of the conviction of some of the older men. One expects enthusiasm and optimism from young ministers. But the older ministers seem to look at the United Church today, and remembering the hard decisions and the hesitating steps of the early church union movement, realize that they decided right. Some of them made great sacrifices to enter the United Church. Now they feel that the sacrifice was worth while.

Dr. Brewing, although he wouldn't like to say anything about it, was probably disappointed at his own failure in 1929 to lead his relatively small denomination into union. It was probably a major decision of his life to leave the denomination which had honored him greatly. "I wouldn't have left for any one of the former denominations," he said, "but, to me, the United Church is more than a denomination."

The Board of Colleges and Secondary Schools presented a report calling for education in its broadest sense to be emphasized during the next two years. There is another appeal coming to the United Church informally: that the standards of education be lowered in order to speed up recruits for the ministry. The United Church is very short of trained ministers for its expanding work. Its standards are high. It insists, with certain reasonable and rare exceptions, on an arts or an equivalent degree, plus three years of training in a theological seminary prior to ordination. Men responsible for manning these fields, faced with practical problems and pressures, think standards might be lowered and rules relaxed. Then there is a desire for more practical and less classical education in other quarters.

Dr. Brewing commented on this. He doesn't think the standards should be lowered, but believes judicious changes might be made. "The training for ministers should keep its roots in the classical," he says.

The moderator of the United Church serves for two years. There is no salary, and he is expected to carry on the work of his own church or office while he is moderator. As the United Church is considered in world church circles as still Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational, the tasks of its moderator are multiplied sometimes, as it must be represented in the various world-wide or international denominational councils.

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Englishman Takes His Cue From His Beloved Queue

By PETER INGLIS

This Canadian writer in London, after a study of the British reaction to shortages and queues, makes the original observation that perhaps the Englishman, in his present war-and-peace-weary mood, likes nothing better than the obedient waiting and docile acceptance of a queue. The psychology of shortage has induced some strange reactions in the British public.

London.

UNTIL a few days ago when a sudden if belated realization of the utter absurdity of it all gave the hefty jolt which is needed to break a tobacco addict of his addiction, the daily battle of Inglis vs. the Cigarette Situation went something like this:

8.30 a.m.: stop at local tobacconist's on way to train (receive—as great favor to regular customer—ten undersized, Woodbine-type cigarettes); 9.05: join end of queue of about 30 people at shop outside Cannon Street Station, London, and wait in line five minutes (buy, finally, five cigarettes, loose, from merchant busily breaking open packs of ten); 9.11: try at counter in Underground station ("Sorry, only Turkish"); 9.16: approach counter in Blackfriars Underground station (sign up: "Sorry, no cigarettes"); 9.17: try again at counter at street level (similar sign); 9.18: approach counter outside station (less polite sign: just "No cigarettes"); 9.20: hopefully sight queue at store around corner from office, join queue and wait patiently (succeed in buying ten normal cigarettes); 12.30 p.m.: stop at Fleet Street tobacconists' on way to lunch (sad shake of the head: "Sorry, nothing doing"); 12.32: try two more stores (same result); 12.33: buy loose tobacco and papers, just in case; 1.30: after lunch, suddenly recall store on back-street near Mansion House which had cigarettes a week ago, and spend ten minutes going there (buy packet of 20 of unheard-of, imitation-American brand); relax until tomorrow.

To anybody but a heavy smoker, all this will seem a shocking waste of time and effort—and, in England where cigarettes cost 70 cents and upward for 20, a shocking waste of money. But it is time, effort and money which millions of Englishmen and Englishwomen are spending each day. The tensions of the war, quite simply, turned them into a nation of heavy smokers and the Cigarette Shortage (a bogey large enough to deserve capitalization) has focused a rather shame-faced public attention on a hard-to-believe fact which the government already knew:

In the budget of the average Briton, tobacco today is in second place—after food, but ahead of housing and clothing.

It is also, after income tax, the British government's largest source of revenue—a fact which certainly has a bearing on the government's rather inconsistent policy of keeping taxation high on a commodity which most Britons today regard as a necessity rather than a luxury, cutting off all but a trickle of tobacco imports from dollar areas, but at the same time backhandedly encouraging smokers by booming up imports for sterling from Africa and the Near East.

In fact, the Cigarette Shortage has provided an intriguing insight into the workings of the mind of a government which appears austere, Crippsian and maiden-auntish on the surface but has a shrewd streak underneath. For the record, the government tut-tuts at the extent of smoking and implores smokers to cut their consumption by 10 per cent, stop hoarding and have no dealings with the black-marketeers who are making hay of the shortage. Off the record, it is seriously alarmed by warnings that time spent in queue-crawling for cigarettes and mental effort spent in worrying about them are cutting into production in British factories, and it is frantically searching for a solution which will not involve too much backing down and loss of face.

Psychology Of Shortage

Even more intriguing, however, is the insight which the Cigarette Shortage has given into the psychology of shortage as it operates in these British Isles. For the bald truth is that the Cigarette Shortage, the monster which is keeping Britons awake at night and cutting down their productivity, does not exist.

The Shortage appeared almost the day after the government let it be known it was cutting the amount of tobacco available for cigarette production by 4 per cent. But, as far as can be learned, up to the time of writing—after several weeks of the Cigarette Situation at its worst—the reduction has not yet worked its way down to the retailer's level. Even if it had, a 4 per cent cut in supply would hardly drive cigarettes completely off the shelves and into the hidden recesses below the counter.

This psychology of shortage—a self-starting affair which appears periodically in Britain over one commodity or another—appears to be more complex than the "I-must-have-it-because-it's-short" urge which produced the booming United States black market in, for instance, meat during and after the war.

It's probably a fairly safe assumption that the average tobacconist in Britain today is selling almost exactly the same number of cigarettes daily, with all the mumbo-jumbo of bringing them surreptitiously out from under the counter for regular customers, as he did a month ago when they were piled up on the shelves in plain sight of everybody.

It's also probably a fairly safe assumption that if tomorrow the government announced the end of all restrictions on tobacco buying, the Cigarette Shortage would vanish overnight, long before the first extra ounce of tobacco had left the far side of the Atlantic—and that two months later the national cigarette consumption would not be 5 per cent—and very probably not 1 per cent—higher than it is today.

Mass March To The Sea

Shortage, in these islands, is almost a ritualistic thing. It has some of the characteristics of the mass march of the lemmings into the sea, but even more of the characteristics of a game with highly complex rules, or a very solemn and precise minuet. It is the personal opinion of this writer that Britons, deep down within themselves, enjoy playing Shortage.

Britons, in fact, quite enjoy queues. The queue also seems to have another attraction—it removes the need for individual initiative. The average Briton has been left by war and post-war austerity even more tired than he himself recognizes; subconsciously, he would rather do things the easy way and the queue represents the easy way—just follow along with everybody else. This probably explains why, given two similar stores close together, everybody will head for the one with the queue and avoid without bothering to investigate it the one without a queue. (It has been this correspondent's personal experience that very often the queueless store has more on its shelves than the queued one.)

It would be easy for a deep-dyed Conservative to blame much of this frame of mind on the policies of a government which has consistently turned the law of supply-and-demand upside down and has put its regulatory finger on to every aspect of British daily life. But it's probable that the truth is the reverse—that British socialism and its planned economy are the result, not the cause, of the average Englishman's attitude.

It's quite possible that in his present weary mood there is nothing the Briton subconsciously yearns for more than the sort of mothering represented by obedient waiting in the queue, content to accept whatever is handed to him when at last he reaches the head of the line.

House of Lords

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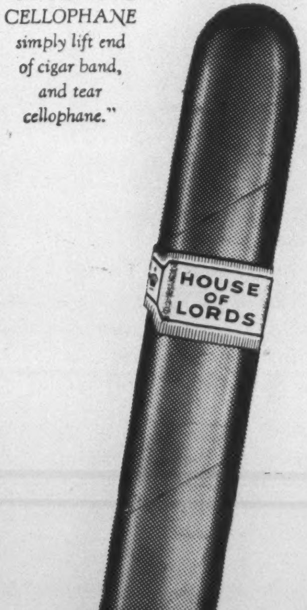

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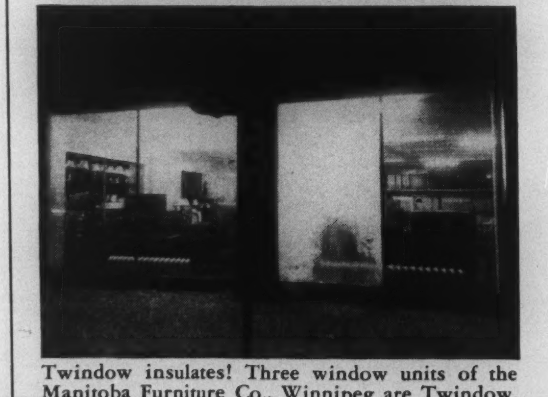

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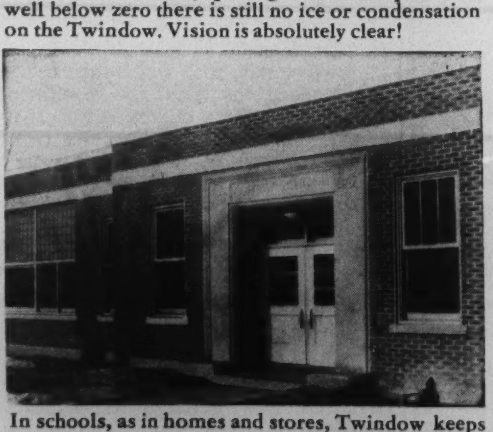

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

"Profits Are Immoral" Doctrine Is the Modern Form of Heresy

By B. K. SANDWELL

IN A world which seems to us to be increasingly divided between two opposing forces, based on two different ways of thinking about the economic process, the true test as to which of these forces a man belongs to is to be found in his reply to the question: Are profits moral or immoral? The man who maintains the proposition that profits are in themselves and by their nature immoral, or that the profit system—the system of production for profit—is immoral, is on the other side of the battle from the man who maintains that profits and the profit motive are a legitimate part of the economic process, and that there is nothing about them which a wisely ordered society cannot turn to good ends.

There are some people who call themselves Socialists but who are really nothing more than advocates of a fairly widely extended system of public ownership. Many such are to be found among the supporters of the C.C.F. in the agricultural areas—men who have been caught by the catchword "cooperative" in the title of that party, who have been disappointed in the economic reforms effected by the older parties, who perhaps suffered severely when the earning power of their part of the country collapsed in the decline of world markets between the wars or in the great dustbowl disaster of the drought era. These men do not in their hearts believe that profit is in itself immoral; they were seekers after profit themselves at one time and hope to be so again, that is one reason why in Alberta they adhered to the Social Credit doctrine rather than to the state socialism of the C.C.F. Even in Saskatchewan and Manitoba there are many supporters of the C.C.F. who do not in their hearts believe that profit is immoral and private capital should be abolished. These will in the long run be found on the "right" side of the great division.

Similarly there are many men in the trade union organizations, even in those which have accepted the C.C.F. as "the political arm of labor", who do not really want to see the ownership of the tools of production by private investors abolished and for ever prohibited for the future—who do not really want to see *all* factories, *all* mines, *all* transportation agencies, *all* ranches and *all* farms, owned by the state and operated by some of its agencies. They do not believe that it is immoral to conduct a business for profit, although they vote for a party whose leaders tell them that it is. Unfortunately their economic and political power is largely not in their own hands but in those of the entrenched officers of their trade organizations, the locals, the international unions and the T.L.C. and the C.C.L. It is only with the utmost difficulty and by long and painful struggling that they can disentrench these persons even when they are known and notorious Communists, and to do so when they are merely mild and harmless Socialists is practically impossible, although the entrenched persons are using the whole power of the unions, economic and political, to bring about a state of Socialism in which a great number of their members do not believe. (The member cannot withdraw his support from the union on account of disagreement with its political policies, because in most cases membership is a condition of retaining employment.) In the labor field, then, many of the people who are voting Socialist because they are told to do so by their union leaders are not really convinced that profit is immoral, and will be found on the right side in the ultimate struggle *if they can recover their independence;* the main concern of their leaders is to see that they shall not recover their independence.

Ranked With Communists

But the men who have definitely and decisively given their adherence to the heresy that profit is in itself immoral will in the long run be found lining up on the "left" side in this struggle, and when the cleavage becomes sharper they will find themselves ranked with the Communists whether they like it or not. (Nobody is more sure of this, nor more rightly sure, than the Communists themselves.) The avowed object at which these opponents of profit aim is the same as that of the Communists; they differ only in the avowed methods by which they seek to attain it.

When a man has decided in his heart that a certain very important element in the social structure is immoral and ought to be extirpated, he is not for long going to be very scrupulous about the methods which he uses to bring about its extirpation. He may avow a faith in democracy, and claim that that one characteristic distinguishes him from the Communists; and he may really believe that it does. He may shrink from violence, and may therefore believe that he is in no danger of fostering a spirit of revolution. But when you have told men, for a long enough time, that a certain institution is immoral and therefore must be abolished, and that it is keeping them in a state of slavery, and that actually, though they appear to be living under a democratic system, they have no power over that system because they are merely wage-slaves and not capitalists, some of them are sure to begin trying to abolish the institution by non-democratic means; and what do you do then? You are obviously not going to fight for the maintenance of that which you have said should be abolished. You are going to give aid and comfort to the rebels, who are doing what you want done but not being as fussy as you about the way they are doing it.

They Have Joined The Enemy

We can write off from the list of defenders of a free economic system, and of a free democratic system, all those who have accepted the heresy that profit is immoral. They have joined the enemy, and until they recant they are with the enemy. Many of them are to be found in Christian churches, even in Christian pulpits. The Protestant communions have so little in the way of a body of doctrine, and so little power to maintain what they have, that they have tolerated the abandonment of what the Roman Catholic Church rightly recognizes as a cardinal point of Christian doctrine.

We have described the belief that profit is immoral as a heresy, meaning that it is incompatible with the body of doctrines which are generally held by the more orthodox bodies of Christians, and which are largely common to the Roman Catholic and Protestant bodies. No Christian, obviously, is debarred from believing that certain types of business enterprise are better in the hands of the state than in the hands of private owners; and presumably, since there is no limit to the types of business about which this belief may be held, no Christian is debarred from believing that *all* business enterprises would be better in the hands of the state than in the hands of private owners. But he cannot reach this conclusion on the ground that private profit is immoral; he must reach it upon other considerations, considerations appropriate to each type of business that he desires to nationalize. (Incidentally he will have to face the problem of the appalling increase which any such change must bring about in the power of the state, an increase which the Christian must deplore if only on the ground that the modern state is essentially and necessarily secular.)

The belief that profit is immoral brings with it automatically the belief in the class war—though that fact is usually ignored by most Christian Socialists. For if profit is immoral the capitalist class, which uses its capital for the purpose of obtaining the immoral thing, is obviously an enemy of the other classes of society. The belief that profit is immoral also carries with it the abandonment of all reliance upon competition as a means of fixing prices, and therefore of the whole concept of the open, competitive market. It implies the establishment of prices (if money is permitted) or barter rates (if money is not permitted) by the public authority—or the carrying of compulsion even further **by the public authority telling the producer what he shall produce and** the consumer what he shall consume.

The Roman Catholic Church has had no hesitation about declaring that it is unchristian to believe that profit is immoral or that the profit-making class is naturally and inevitably hostile to other classes. It is interesting to note that Cardinal Spellman spoke in these terms a few days ago to the A.F.L. convention of New York State, from which Communists were barred by the A.F.L. national constitution. The Protestant denominations, lacking any authoritative means of declaring what is heresy and what is not, have been for the past hundred years thinking of heresy almost wholly in terms of the interpretation given to Biblical records concerning events which happened several thousand or even several million years ago, and has lost all consciousness of heresy as regards questions of conduct in our present-day life—which is really the place where it matters. The Protestant Churches purport to tell their members what they must believe about the Trinity and about the creation of the world—stated in language which has practically no relation to modern thinking,—but have nothing to say as to what they must believe about the relation of the present-day individual to his society, the human race and the physical universe in which he finds himself. Canada has seen plenty of heresy trials about whether the world was literally formed out of the void in six days; it has never seen a heresy trial about whether Christianity forbids its members to possess any wealth which requires the labor of other human beings to make it productive, and requires that the state shall forbid any person to possess any such wealth, and shall take possession of all such wealth and manage it and be itself the sole employer in the community. That, and nothing less, is the meaning of the doctrine that profit is immoral.

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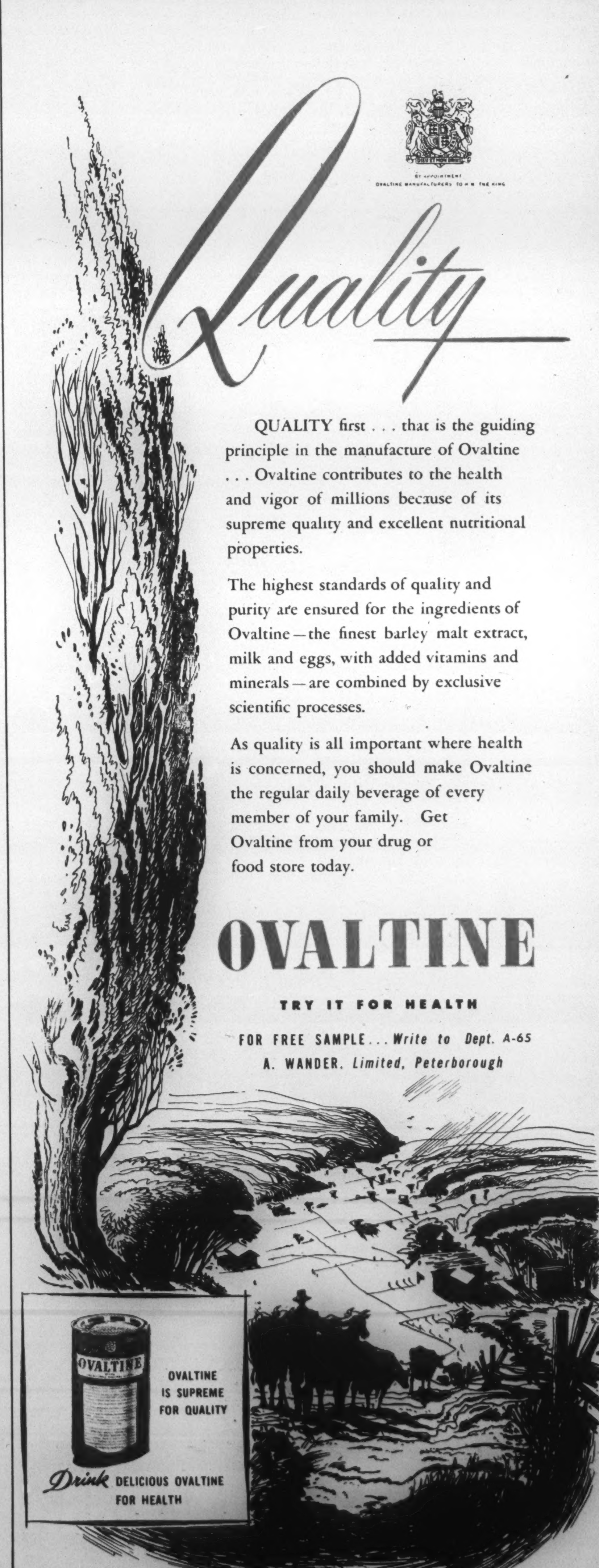
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THE WORLD TODAY

Stand On Berlin To Gain Time For North Atlantic Pact

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE decision has now been made. We are going to stay in Berlin and use the airlift through the winter to gain time to build up the Western position, to put more strength behind our diplomacy. This diplomacy, though increasingly firm, is to be as unprovocative as Secretary Marshall's speech to the U.N., so as to give the Soviet leaders no legitimate reason for believing that we are preparing to attack them.

Our whole plan is, on the contrary, to avert war by gathering together that preponderant force of which Mr. St. Laurent has spoken so often, which must be on the side of the peace-loving countries when facing men who understand only the argument of force.

The position has been made clear by several important statements in recent days. There has been the speech of Mr. Bevin, saying "we have made our choice. . . Berlin stands out now as a symbol of resistance, a sort of salient." It will not be another Munich. There has been General Clay's assurance that with another 40 big C-54's assigned to the airlift, Berlin can be supplied through the winter.

There has been General Marshall's warning that while the United States will continue to hold open the door of cooperation in the sincere hope that Russia will adopt a less intransigent attitude, her patience should not be misconstrued as weakness. And there has been Lester Pearson's speech giving the clearest official indication we have had yet on how the time gained through the Berlin stand is being used to form a North Atlantic alliance of the democracies.

Taking the Berlin question before the U.N. Security Council is intended to make our position absolutely clear before the world, to prove that we are ready to exhaust every peaceful means of reaching a settlement, and again, perhaps to gain more time. Against the fear held by some that this may provoke the Soviet bloc into walking out of the U.N., there is apparently held the hope that during public discussion of the question the Soviets will withhold any overt move which would place them plainly in the wrong.

Photo by Karsh

Bevin: "We have made our choice. Berlin stands as a sort of salient. We will not go south to Munich."

As to the effect on the U.N. of a Soviet walkout, opinion is divided. Some think that it would be the best thing that could happen, freeing the U.N. at last to go ahead with its work, largely blocked at present by the Soviet veto. But the nations which would lie on the fringe of what would be two hostile worlds view the prospect with fright.

It does not appear, however, that the main Western powers have any plan for organizing the entire remaining U.N. into an active anti-Soviet coalition; it would still contain far too many heterogeneous elements to permit that to be done effectively within a short time. The Soviets themselves may accomplish this in time, by continuing their pressure all around their vast periphery and their disruptive efforts within every other country.

The Western plan to cope with the immediate Soviet challenge in Europe, to provide the necessary security which will allow the Marshall Plan countries to promote the maximum recovery, and to secure peace during the years in which the U.N. is growing up, is the one which Mr. St. Laurent warned the General Assembly a year ago would surely be adopted, the one which he and Mr. Pearson have urged continually since then. That is, a North Atlantic security system embracing the United States, Canada, Britain, France and the Low Countries.

Build on Western Union

The European members of this group, spurred by the fall of Czechoslovakia, made the first move by signing the Treaty of Brussels last March, establishing "Western Union," guaranteeing each other mutual support in case of attack, and pledging themselves vaguely to coordinate their economies.

It was perhaps unfortunate that the term "union" was used to describe this agreement, for it was very far from an agreement to unite, and little if any progress has been made, for all the urgency of the situation this past half-year, towards a real union of these nations. Mr. Pearson wisely avoids calling the projected North Atlantic pact a "union". He calls it an alliance.

Ideally, the Americans would have liked to wait until they had seen what the European members were able and willing to do for themselves, judging that they would exert themselves to greater effort before, rather than after, they had received what would in effect be an American guarantee.

The Berlin crisis disrupted any such comfortable procedure. In July representatives of the Atlantic pact countries met quietly in Washington to lay the groundwork. Immediately following this, American and Canadian military experts joined those of Western Union in London in staff talks on strategy, production and supplies, which up to that time had not been making much headway. The way for American participation had been opened up by the Vandenberg Resolution, passed by the Senate on the last day of its sitting, giving its blessing to a Western European Union.

The well-informed military editor of the New York *Times*, Hanson Baldwin, discloses the main topics which were covered, but naturally does not suggest what conclusions were reached. They found, to begin with, that no plan existed even for coordinating the movements of British, French and American troops in Germany, in case of a sudden Soviet attack. From this they went on to discuss the general strategy of a war involving the whole of Western Europe.

Baldwin says that American air-power strategists, notably General Carl Spaatz, just retired as chief of the Air Staff, favored a withdrawal from Western Europe in fact of a Russian onslaught, arguing that the Red Army couldn't be halted short of the Channel and the Pyrenées, and the war would have to be won by long-range atomic bombardment of Russian industrial centres, mainly from British bases.

Our continental allies could not be expected to be enthusiastic about any such plan of withdrawal. Indeed, its cool acceptance in advance would paralyze their efforts as members of the coalition. The problem then be-

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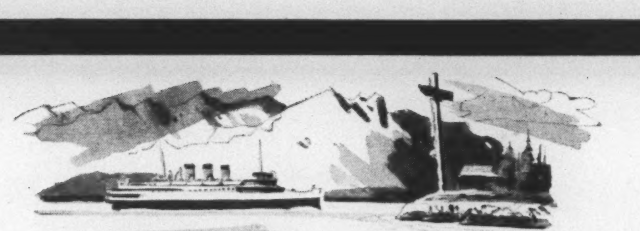

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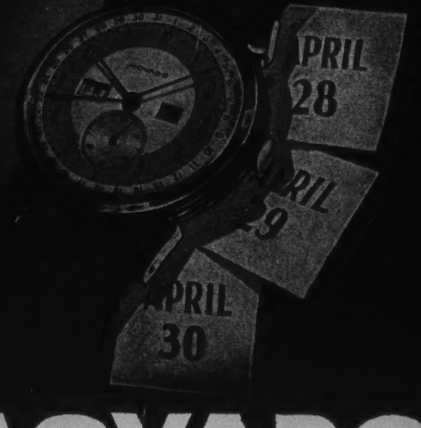

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comes one of what forces they can muster to hold Western Europe—say at the Rhine—and what supplies the U.S. can provide them with.

A news report late last week states that present plans envision the formation and supplying—mainly by the U.S.—of only 10 mobile French divisions. Even that may take a year or more. The ultimate objective is 45 mobile divisions in Western Europe.

As to the forces actually available at present in case of war, Baldwin's summary must be very sobering. Although the British, French and Americans have together some 250,000 troops in Western Germany, few of these are combat forces. Of the latter, the Americans have one organized division plus some constabulary units; the British have a couple of divisions and the French one and a half. Behind these are small but well-trained and equipped Dutch and Belgian forces, two or three well-equipped French divisions plus a few others of lower quality, and one or two divisions in Britain.

The question of a commander-in-chief has also been discussed, with Field Marshal Montgomery apparently the most likely choice. The biggest problem dealt with, however, has been that of equipment, the degree of standardization which is practicable, the materiel which each country can best provide, and the amount that the United States can make up.

Problem of France

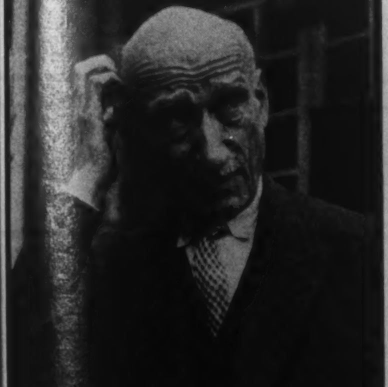
The two big political problems which the conferees faced are, the stability of France, which must form the very heart of any Western front facing the Soviets in Europe, and the question of whether or how soon the United States will give solid military backing to Western Union, to provide the security which will permit its members to really settle down in confidence to the solution of their political and economic difficulties.

Mr. Pearson didn't say that American adherence to a North Atlantic alliance was assured, and in the nature of things this guarantee can scarcely be given before the new Congress meets early next year.

But Mr. Pearson did say, in a speech which must have been very carefully composed, that he hoped that the announcement that a North Atlantic pact had been agreed upon would come soon. He made clear that that would only be a beginning and would face this country with momentous decisions if it is going to pull its weight in such a security system. (And surely among the first of these decisions must be one taking up our share of the burden of the Berlin airlift.)

I, myself, have been urging this North Atlantic grouping as the simplest and most practicable step which we can take to establish a preponderant power for peace in the world, since before the San Francisco Conference.

Marshall will accuse Soviets in Security Council of menacing peace.



Schuman is reported to have asked Marshall: "What if the Soviets walk out? What if this means war? Will the U.S. give France a guarantee?"

It need include at the beginning only six or eight of the most like-minded nations in the world, with a tradition of friendship and alliance, and a strong common interest. It would control Western Europe, most of Germany, almost all of Africa, most of North America, Japan, Indonesia and probably Australia and New Zealand. South America, China and probably India would be friendly to it.

Its naval power would completely dominate the seven seas, and it would have preponderant air power. It would possess nearly three-quarters of the world's industry, seven-eighths of the steel capacity, and hold a big lead in electronic and atomic development. With reasonably competent political leadership, it ought to be unchallengeable. With security thus established, the more inclusive United Nations would have a chance to develop and solidify.

That is, however, in the future, though one hopes only the near future. How do we stand as we face the dangers of the coming winter, holding the Berlin "salient" in the face of almost certain Soviet provocation?

The United States has re-instituted the draft, which in the coming months will begin to fill out its ground forces. It has ordered large numbers of jet bombers and fighters, which will be ready in about a year. It has moved a powerful long-range air force to British bases—one of the biggest single stabilizing factors in the present situation. It has prepared an industrial mobilization program which, it was claimed last week, could bring full-scale wartime production within a year and a half.

To Avert War, Must Risk It

Britain is now following suit. Demobilization has been halted, and draftees are being retained in service. The production of jet fighters has been ordered doubled. One hundred warships are being reconditioned. A new armament program is being prepared.

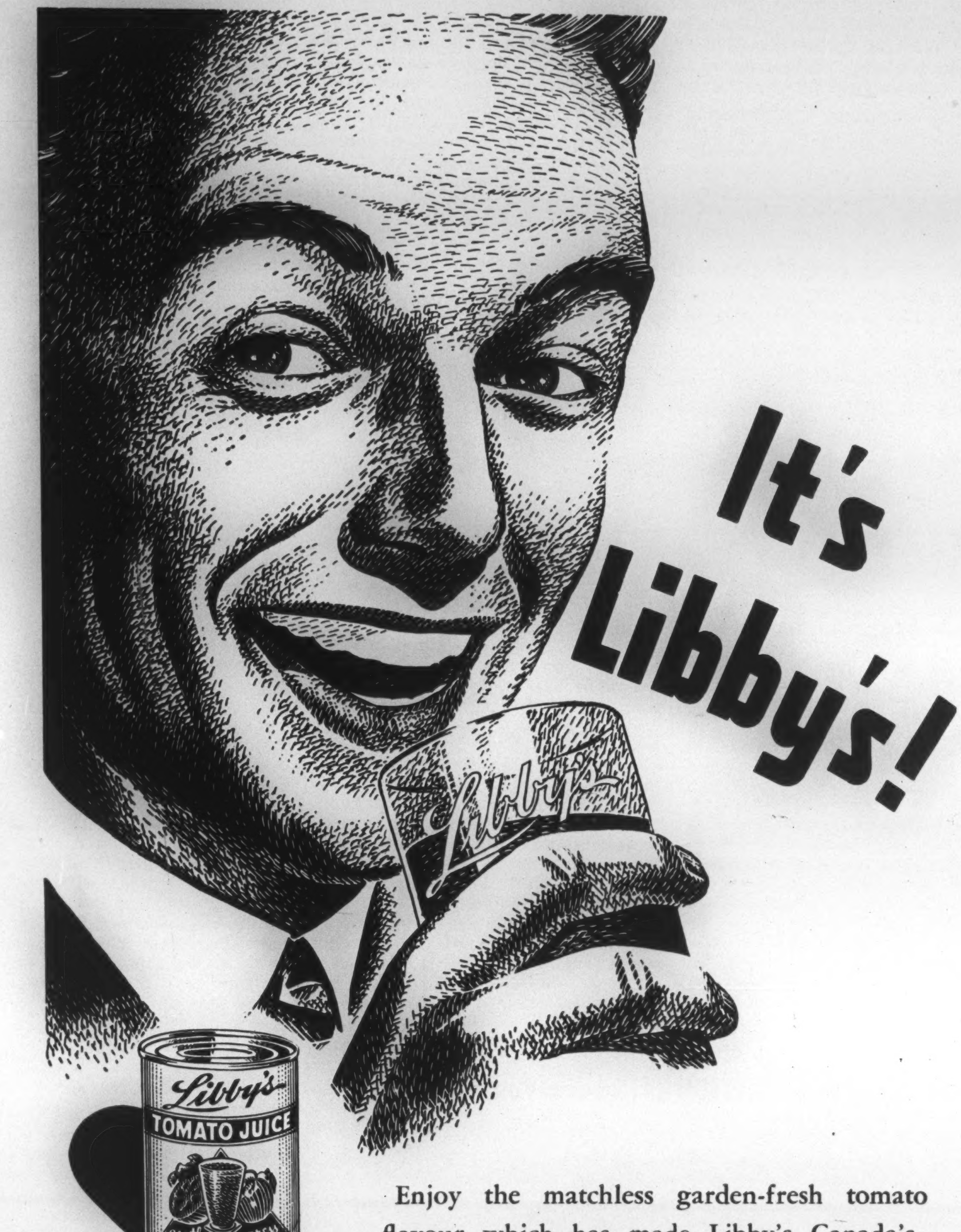
France is a different story, and the great weakness in our front, of which it should be the strategic linch-pin and the on-the-spot reservoir of manpower. We hope for two things to happen there, during our time-gaining stand in Berlin. The first is the establishment of stable government, which now only seems probable through an electoral victory of General de Gaulle this winter or next spring (though there will be street fighting before that is consummated). The second is the equipment, with American arms, of more French divisions.

Will not all these warlike preparations convince the Soviet leaders that we intend to attack when we are ready? That question has, of course, preoccupied our authorities from the beginning. Their dilemma was, as General Marshall found at the Moscow Conference a year and a half ago, that diplomacy without strength behind it availed nothing with the Soviets. To mobilize this strength is admittedly risky: the other fellow may decide to strike before you are ready.

It seems that the British and American leaders have decided that, as Reinhold Niebuhr puts it in *Life*, "to avert war, you have to risk war." As Bevin made clear last week, they are firmly convinced that further retreats will only make eventual war certain.

They have decided rather to take the risk of remobilizing sufficient strength to back up a firm stand against the Soviets, counting partly on postwar weaknesses in the Soviet position, the Soviet lack of the atomic bomb and uncertainty about the reliability of her new satellites, and unprovocative diplomacy on our part, to get us over the danger period.

We are in that danger period now, and will not be through it for a year or two. Then, it is hoped, the strength behind our diplomacy will bring some sort of settlement with these men who have shown so often in the past that they respect only power, but do respect that.



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SPORTING LIFE

Behind The Sports Headlines

By KIMBALL McILROY

GRAY WAXES ENTHUSIASTIC OVER YEAR'S FLOCK OF GRID IMPORTS

AT THE conclusion of a gruelling practice session last night in preparation for Saturday's eagerly-awaited and virtually hopeless contest with Toronto Argonauts, Judd Gray, clever Eagles' coach, had the following to say to his highly-touted American imports:

"Snyder, for fifteen cents I'd send you back to Dannemora. All you can do is eat and I've seen hogs that do that better. You run like the clumsiest girl in the daisy chain, you block like a drunk in a beverage room door, and you kick like a superannuated chorus girl. Hall, I bet you even stunk up the gridiron at East Stroudsburg Teachers'. They sold me a bill of goods when they made me pay your fare up here. I got a daughter aged six who could hit a line harder than you do, and get hurt less from doing it. Mills, I never heard of that college you come from and I bet no one else did either. The day you graduated they changed the name. When they ran that last play through you, you were over getting a drink at the water-pail. Maybe we ought to keep it full of beer; you don't look like you ever trained on anything else. Any guy who ran head-first into that pot of yours might get his head stuck in right up to the shoulders. And I'd be held responsible. Floyd, I was playing better rugby in Grade I than you play right now. That reform school outfit you were with must have been up against six-man teams if they ever won a game. Either that or all the officials were alumni."

Asked by this reporter if the Eagles looked stronger this year, Gray stated, "You can quote me on this: we're going to be one hundred per cent stronger right down the line. Our imports will form the backbone of the squad. In Snyder, we've picked up the finest passer ever to come out of Notre Dame. Hall starred for four years at Southern California and played in three Rose Bowl games. Mills was first-string fullback at Alabama and was a unanimous all-American in his senior year. Floyd, while he went to a smaller college—Yale—is still a fine and experienced football player and should strengthen the centre of our line immeasurably. You may quote me as saying the Argos are a cinch."

Gray presumably meant the Eagles.

UMPIRE ALMOST GIVES GATE TO CHICAGO STAR AS TEMPERS FLARE IN CLOSE SERIES TUSSLE

THE seventh and last game of a memorable World Series was high-lighted this afternoon by a clash of tempers (or was it temperaments?) between Umpire John Sontag and Irish Jackie Greenspan, starry shortstop of the Chicago team.

The outbreak occurred in the sixth inning. Called out on a close play at first, Greenspan at first looked incredulous and then tried to take up his station on the bag as if he were safe. When Sontag again thumbed him out, Greenspan strode up to the arbiter and said, "Did you ever work a duller game, John?" Sontag replied that he hadn't, that if something didn't happen pretty soon to liven things up the fans were going to start screaming for their money back. Greenspan warned him, "Now don't get excited, John. I'm just scratching my back," and held out his fist. The crowd roared. Sontag waved his finger under the nose of the Chicago star. "That's more like it, Jackie," he said. "Listen to 'em yell. By the way, what're you going to do when the season's over?" "Go back to the farm and fish, I guess," Greenspan answered, "and maybe play a little poker in the evenings." Umpire Sontag then stated, "Well, I might drop in on you some time. I like plug-casting myself." He glanced at his watch as if giving the still-disputatious Chicago player a time-limit. "Better get on with it, Jackie," he said, "or we're likely to miss our trains."

Greenspan appeared to accept the official's decision and walked angrily back to his dugout.

TRAINER BELIEVES FLYING FEATHER A SURE THING IN DERBY

JACK DILLINGER, trainer of the favored Flying Feather in the Derby today, stated this morning that he considered his fast two-year-old an excellent choice to cop top money. He gave as his reasons the fact that the horse was fuller of dope than Opium Eddie, that the battery under its saddle was out of an M10 tank, and that the other seven jockeys were already bought and paid for.

"We have a good chance," Dillinger said, "as long as nothing crooked goes on."

OAK LEAVES LOOK FORWARD TO GOOD SEASON

JESS JAMES, Leafs' manager, said in an interview here tonight, "Look at that bunch of bums out there on the ice. Half of them can't stand up. We'd be lucky to beat Ontario Ladies College seconds. When I asked the directors to please for Gosh sakes buy me some hockey players this season, I should have made it plain I meant *ice* hockey players. Look at that goalie! I don't see how he manages to get out of the way of so many of them pucks. It takes great agility. And that defence! Only one of them's thrown a bodycheck all day, and he got a busted collarbone and three busted ribs. Those forwards! Good thing they got sticks to lean on or they'd be flat on the ice. What do I think of our chances? *What* chances? The closest that bunch will ever come to the Stanley Cup will be if someone puts it in a store window where they can look at it."

ALI BABA EXPECTS TO THROW WILSON WITH TURKISH TORNADO

ALI BABA, wrestling's Terrible Turk, blew into town yesterday muttering Oriental threats of what he was going to do to local hero Billy Wilson in their scheduled match tonight at the Gardens. He'd do it all with his secret new hold, the Turkish Tornado, Ali said.

There is probably a lot of truth in this, too, if the practice session held by the boys last night means anything. After two hours of careful rehearsal, it looks as if tonight's bout would go something like this:

At the two minute mark Baba misses Wilson with a kick to the chin. Wilson drops, writhing, and Baba nearly jumps on him. Wilson crawls out of the ring, moaning that three ribs are broken, but quickly recovers and climbs back in. Baba scores a near miss with his fist on Wilson's chin. Wilson reels backward and Baba pretends to kick him in the groin. Wilson drops. Baba grabs his own toe by mistake, then Wilson's. Wilson groans on both occasions. Wilson twists quickly, reverses their positions, and grabs Baba's toe. He bends it. Baba screams in Turkish, or something. Wilson obtains a headlock on Baba and squeezes. Baba bites him in the ribs. Wilson releases his hold. We are approaching the climax. Baba starts to apply the Turkish Tornado, then forgets just how it goes. Wilson shows him. Baba applies the Turkish Tornado and presses Wilson's shoulders to the mat.

FANS PROMISED GRUDGE FIGHT AS CRIPPEN SIGNS KALLIKAK FOR JUKES BOUT

AFTER trying in vain for six months to obtain some alleged pugilist who would fight for the amount he was willing to pay, Joe Crippen, local boxing promoter, succeeded last week in obtaining the signature of Eddie Kallikak's manager on the dotted line. In the probable event that you have never heard of him, Kallikak has a fine record, having lost his last seventeen fights, sixteen of them by knockouts, and is no longer in any condition to sign his own name. Despite Kallikak's record, the bout cannot be considered an overmatch. No one would be overmatched against our own Billy Jukes, who turned professional only last year after a very mediocre career as an amateur. When asked to comment upon the grudge angle of the proposed contest, Jukes said, "I never heard of this Kallikak, but I hope he ain't too good." When the same question was put to Kallikak, the visitor replied without a moment's hesitation, "Glmph glmph glmph." His manager was quick to point out that what Kallikak meant to say was, "We'll murder the guy. He can't hurt us none." It is estimated that the bout will attract a house of at least 10,000, thirty of them paid admissions.

RUGBY STAR HOSPITALIZED TO COMPLETE RECOVERY FROM INJURED ANKLE

JUDD GRAY, Eagles' wise mentor, has ordered star halfback Red Snyder into the General Hospital for a few days to get over a troublesome ankle which he is thought to have strained in the Argo game.

Gray explained, "Snyder hurt the ankle when illegally tackled outside the sidelines. I hate to lose him, but I'd rather rest a valuable man like Snyder for a couple of days than have him crippled for the season."

When contacted at the hospital, Snyder himself had this to say: "It must be your Canadian liquor. How was I to know that hotel had a revolving door?"

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Henry Ford: His Life And Times As Part Of The American Dream

By RODNEY GREY

THE LEGEND OF HENRY FORD—by Keith Sward—*Clarke, Irwin*—$5.00.

THE "celebrated Yankee mechanic" Henry Ford has been the subject of much praise and vilification. But at last a broad analysis of Ford in the framework of his time has been written—Keith Sward's "Legend of Henry Ford" promises to be the definitive work.

This is not a loose collection of anecdotes about the father of the Model-T; neither is it an aggregation of Ford fads—from square-dancing to anti-semitism. It is an explanation and clarification of the impact of Ford on North America during the first forty years of the twentieth century; the years in which its economy, even its whole social framework, was integrated by the products of the assembly-line.

Keith Sward is an American psychologist and sociologist who has lectured at the University of Minnesota and Western Reserve University, and served as public relations counsel for several C.I.O. unions. Though his union affiliation might suggest a partisan view of Henry Ford, it is apparent on reading the book that Mr. Sward has spent an enormous time getting the facts together, on checking and rechecking a vast amount of material from previous books and from newspapers of the period. Then he wisely assembles these facts with considerable attention to chronology. And when he is forced to print a comment highly unfavorable to Ford he usually quotes the New York *Times* or *Fortune* or *Time*, all papers one could hardly accuse of having an anti-capitalist bias.

Mr. Sward has admirably carried through to his goal of finding out more about Ford and presenting more than merely a summary of legend. Of his aims in writing "The Legend of Henry Ford" Mr. Sward says: "I wanted to raise the question: 'What mark did this famous American leave on society? To what extent was Ford in turn a symbol produced by the social forces of his age?' The more I learned the more I realized that I was dealing with a legend, that Ford was a multiple personality—he was what he was in truth, what people thought he was, what he might have been, etc. I was also trying to study America, its hopes and dreams and frustration. My topic was Ford and the American Dream."

This viewpoint has resulted in a production of far greater interest and permanent value than a more literary study restricted in scope.

Reminder of the Man

To those who want more than the mere story of how this American came to take a commanding place in the automobile industry, this book is a mine of information. The continuing presence of the vehicle bearing his name reminds us of that phase of his activity, but what has been needed for some time, and here provided, is a reminder of Ford for Senator, Ford for President, Ford and the Peace Ship, Ford and the Jews, Ford and the United Auto Workers, Ford and the industrial hierarchy which he built and which frequently dominated him.

What is fast being forgotten is that Henry Ford and Henry Ford's dollars were major driving forces in American antipathy towards the Jews; that Ford got himself involved in some ludicrous political gambits that did little to strengthen democracy American style; and that Ford and the men who spoke in Ford's name were the centre of resistance to labor unionism in the automobile industry, as well as upholders of antiquated production methods at the expense of employees.

As Mr. Sward points out, the Ford Legend is a major folk-tale of our time. A lot of us were brought up believing that Ford was a kindly old genius, fond of wise cracks, antique furniture, and paying workers five dollars a day. It is just as well to have an antidote to the folksy white-washing that apologists for Ford have been producing for years. To estimate Ford correctly these other things must be known, though it may be an unpleasant corrective to some people to find that the Five Dollar Day was very much a hoax.

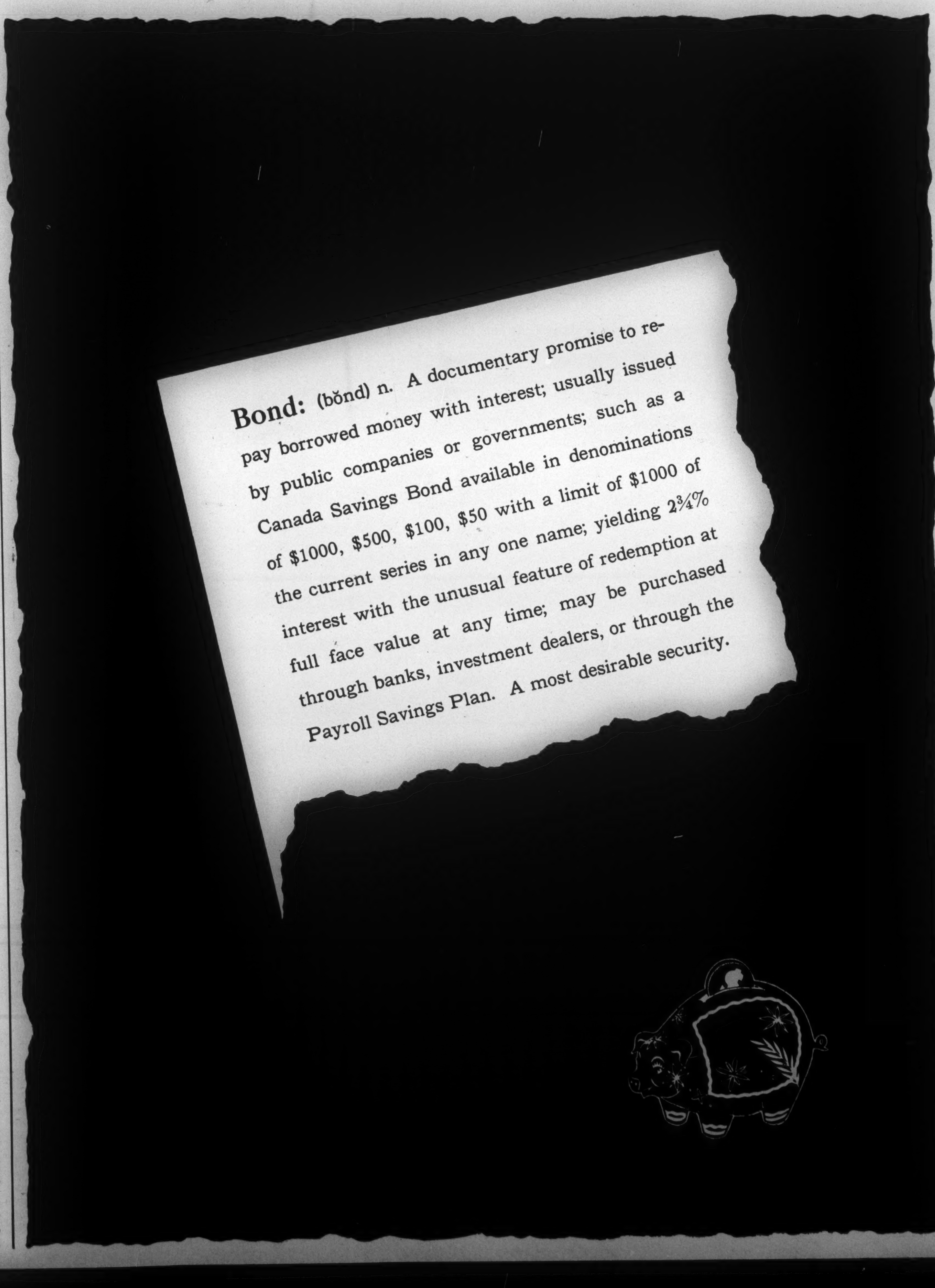
The relationship between Ford and his employees is probably the focus of the book; now that we are in a period of rising prices and wages punctuated by union-management disputes, with the rights of labor against management demanding continual reclarification, it becomes of first-rank importance to know and to understand the history of labor relations in major industries. The automobile industry is a case in point. The postwar disputes between the U.A.W. and Ford become much more intelligible when we know the long and bitter history of the attempts to unionize the Ford plants. For bitterness and violence that history is matched only by the story of the attempts to unionize the steel industry. The moderation and anti-communism of men like Walter Reuther are remarkable tributes to their integrity and good sense—for many of these men have been in the past victims of organized gangsterism on the part of company management. Before condemning present union tactics it is advisable to understand that violence has been no monopoly of the unions. These and many other points stand out in Mr. Sward's recital of the facts.

"The Legend of Henry Ford" is a timely and highly valuable account of a major North American enterprise in its widest ramifications in the lives of ordinary North Americans. It is happily blessed by an absence of academic jargon.

Parents' Guide

THE CHALLENGE OF PARENTHOOD—by Rudolf Dreikurs, M.D.—*Collins*—$3.75.

IN THIS one volume parents with young children can bring themselves up to date on what child psychologists have been discovering through the years. If after reading the book they go ahead and make the mistakes, it will be obstinacy indeed, for the guidance here is specific and basic. The advice ranges from thumb-sucking through nail-biting and lying to situations of studied disobedience. If parents have been making mistakes, the author tells them in an encouraging fashion how they may be corrected. A subtitle might be "Parenthood With Confidence".



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FILM PARADE

Saroyan's Bar-Room Antechamber To The Kingdom Of Heaven

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF YOU can accept a San Franciscan waterfront saloon as a sort of antechamber, wistful yet antic, to the Kingdom of Heaven, you can get almost as much enjoyment from William Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life" as if you were a waterfront character yourself—a Saroyan waterfront character, naturally.

Even with the best will possible, however, it takes time to transform oneself into a Saroyan character. For perhaps twenty minutes at "The Time of Your Life" one feels a little like a cold-sober observer watching the other people at the party deliberately working themselves up to a state of boozy cheer. There is Joe (James Cagney) who, in Saroyan's questionable phrase, makes a hobby of people. There is Nick the proprietor and bartender (William Bendix), who breaks down and cries over Tschaikowsky, and there is the Love-Sick Boy (all Saroyan characters tend to be abstractions) who is in the screen's very worst tradition of callow absurdity. Then there is Joe's protege (Wayne Morris) with a bloom of innocence painted on an inch thick, and a B-girl (Jeanne Cagney) described with enough ritualistic schmalz to make you wonder if the author ever met an honest-to-goodness B-girl in his life. This doubt incidentally is set at rest farther along in the story when a couple of remarkable floozies perform a "bump" exit that is a high point of comedy and veracity.

As a matter of fact, nearly all doubts are set at rest before the picture is over, though it's hard to say whether this is because the fuzzy edge of characterization disappears or whether the audience takes on a slightly fuzzy edge itself. The fact is that Saroyan's inventiveness, his hilarity and even his dubious sentiment are so highly communicable that if you are left with him long enough you are bound to get cosily tight yourself.

My own resistance finally broke down with the introduction of James Barton as a wonderful old roustabout in a fringed pair of buckskin pants. Though the author had clearly been having the time of his own life right from the opening lines of the play, he wasn't able to communicate his high spirits entirely until the Barton arrival. The act itself is nothing but a confused and incredible spate of reminiscence but whether James Barton is drinking a toast to Reforestation, or merely inquiring prodigiously, "Did you ever fall in love with a midget weighing 39 lbs?" he is irresistibly funny. Actor Barton himself probably hasn't had such a fine time since he introduced that other sensational native American, Jeeter Lester, to the theatre world.

Photo of Miss Tucker by Crampton

Helen Tucker and Andrew Anthony play leading roles in the People's Repertory Theatre production of J. B. Priestley's "Dangerous Corner" at Hart House Theatre on Oct. 7, inaugurating the Ontario tour.

Saroyan was of course much too wise a theatrical man to trust entirely to his own sentiment or even his own comedy to put his play across. Paul Draper's deft and inventive tapdancing and the wonder-hot piano played by a gifted negro musician (Reginald Beane) carry their share of the entertainment on a high cabaret level. William Bendix gives a fine and relatively subdued performance as the benevolent bar-tender. As the waterfront mystic, James Cagney has little to do except feed the other characters their lines and situations. The part seemed almost as vaporous and contrived as those emanations from dry ice that Hollywood sometimes uses to indicate the presence of spirit. James Cagney seemed too, too solid for the part.

•

"The Search" is a simple and extraordinarily moving story about a Czechoslovakian mother and her tireless efforts to find her small displaced boy, lost in the dreadful shambles of Hitler's postwar Europe. Early in the picture the boy escapes from a Red Cross transport, which he believes to be a mobile gas-chamber. For a time he eludes recapture, living like a little animal in the ruins of a land ravaged of food and shelter. (The picture was actually filmed in Germany, which gives it the shocking force of sober documentation.) Then he is picked up by an American engineer who sets to work to restore piece by piece the child's shattered and almost obliterated world. As a parallel narrative we are shown the mother trudging wearily from one children's camp to another, looking for her son. It is a search of almost unbearable anguish and ends only when both mother and child are convinced of the death of the other.

The acting is everything anyone could ask. The part of the boy is played with beautiful self-unconsciousness by nine-year-old Ivan Jandl, a Czech lad who has never appeared on the screen before. Metropolitan soprano Jarmila Novotna gives a movingly muted performance as the boy's mother. I liked especially Aline MacMahon as a U.N.N.R.A. relief worker, a plain-featured middle-aged woman, tired to the bone by the task of solving the insoluble problems of Europe's dispossessed. The camera reveals her harshly in exactly that light, and Miss MacMahon is far too fine an actress to want it any other way.

"The Search" was made by Lazar Wechsler who gave us "The Last Chance". As in the former film he allows the characters to speak their own language and this without impeding the flow of narrative adds immensely to the picture's reality.

•

OLIVER TWIST. Film version of the Dickens novel and a little more faithful to the brutality than to the humanity of the original. Even so, in detail, performance and production it's a picture for the British studios to be proud of. With a remarkable performance by Alec Guinness as Fagin.

PITFALL. A melodrama about a beautiful model and a married insurance claims adjuster, who get themselves into such complicated trouble that even the author washes his hands of them before the end. With Lizabeth Scott, Dick Powell.

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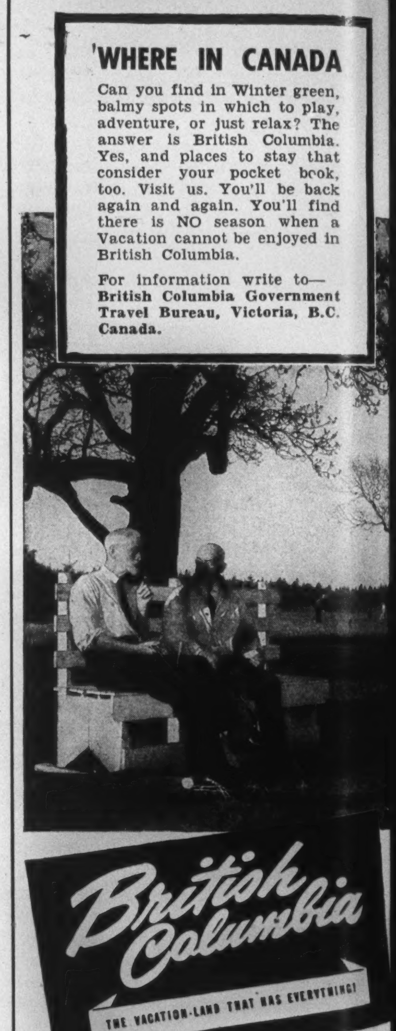

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Harvest Bounty . . . and a palette aglow with the rich depth of October's extravagant hues, are the materials for a Thanksgiving table pleasing to eye and appetite. Sepia and gold of a well-basted bird, pellucid ruby of cranberry sauce, a Van Gogh arrangement of pears and chrysanthemums . . . with grace notes of silver and crystal against the stark white of Irish linen napery . . . set the scene for the traditional gathering of family and friends.

BERNICE COFFEY, Editor

CONCERNING FOOD

Thanksgiving Dinner

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

IT IS rather a shock to realize that the Thanksgiving holiday has practically arrived and is, in fact, just a week away. For some reason or other we hardly seem to have recovered from summer holidays and school and college openings before we are faced with a holiday week-end and have to readjust our routine (such as it is) to fit in with the family's plans.

Correspondence with the out-of-town members of the family to find out who will be home brings very poor results so you have to phone. To your surprise both of them are coming home, plus a friend each, giving you a total of four plus the home group which numbers three, so that makes seven for the week-end.

Then one fine day you receive a note from Aunt Augusta and Uncle Willie from Montreal who visited you before and they announce that they will be in town over the week-end. They will be staying at a hotel, of course, and are planning on visiting you. You know perfectly well that you would be pretty poor stuff if you didn't include them in your Thanksgiving dinner plans at least. They are good fun anyway and in addition seem to think that you are a rather excellent cook. What is more they always make a point of telling you so — just the kind of encouragement you can take quite easily!

By now your problems have increased along with the number of guests. Not that you couldn't swing a meal for nine people but the problem is smooth service at a table which only seats eight comfortably. After due consideration of all angles you decide to seat the whole crowd at the table and carve and serve from the sideboard rather than plan a buffet type service which would require the skill of a professional juggler to eat and enjoy.

Here is the Thanksgiving menu you plan—for 9 people.

Mushroom Shrimp Bisque
Iced Relishes — Ripe Olives, Gherkins, Radishes, Celery and Carrots
Roast Dressed Duck Gravy
Duchess Potatoes Buttered Squash
Watercress, Orange and Onion Salad
French Dressing
Spiced Crabapples Crescent Rolls
Individual Ice Cream Molds with Strawberries

This menu contains a fairly adequate line-up of foods which should appeal to the assorted ages in your group. Your sideboard being the old fashioned low variety will serve very well for a carving and serving table and so provide more elbow space at the table. The foods you will probably have on the table will be the salad, relish bowl, crabapples and rolls and butter so the table decorations will of necessity be simple.

Mushroom Shrimp Bisque

2 10 oz. cans condensed cream of mushroom soup
3 cups milk
2 5 oz. cans shrimp (about 2 cups)
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1 tablespoon minced chives or onions
¼ cup sherry

Combine soup and milk and add shrimp which has been flaked after removing the black vein down the back. Add sauce and chives and heat over hot water. Just before serving add the sherry. Yield: 8 - 10 servings.

Iced Relishes

Fill a bowl about 10" in diameter with chopped ice—a silver rose bowl or pottery mixing bowl will do. Place a short tumbler in the centre of the ice and add more ice just up to the brim. This will give quite a slanted surface of ice. Arrange celery hearts and carrot strips in the glass giving a spray effect. In wedge shaped sections around the bowl alternate ripe olives, radish roses and tiny gherkins. This is a very effective way of serving the relishes and it will keep them chilled without becoming waterlogged. You require almost enough chopped ice to fill the bowl twice and need we say that the relishes can be prepared well in advance. If you like, pass mayonnaise (add some chili sauce to it) to dip the celery, carrots and radishes in.

The Duck

Select your favorite brand of domestic duck, fresh or frozen, and allow 1 pound drawn weight (minus feet, head and organs) per person—in this case two 5-lb. ducks would be sufficient. If you like it cold you might as well roast 3 ducks if you have large enough roasting equipment.

To prepare—

Singe if necessary, remove wing joint and tip leaving meaty second joint. Rinse and drain birds and prepare a slightly dry stuffing—celery and raisin, sage or onion would be suitable, allowing 4 cups per bird. If you prefer, just fill the cavity with quartered apples or onions.

To roast—

Place breast side up on a trivet or rack in roasting pan. Prick skin in a dozen or so places across the back legs, wing and tail. Excess fat will escape through these holes. Repeat the procedure if necessary.

Roasting time—

Allow 30 - 35 minutes per pound drawn weight in an oven 350°F. During the last hour of roasting baste the birds three or four times lovingly with orange juice and sherry —about a cup of each.

Gravy

When done remove the ducks to a warm place while making the gravy. Skim fat from roasting pan (if you can do it plunge the pan in cold water to help set the fat quickly). Pour off the juices. Measure flour into roast pan allowing 1 tablespoon for each cup of gravy you intend to make. Add an equal amount of duck fat and blend thoroughly. Add the pan juices and hot water measured as to quantity and cook stirring constantly until thickened and smooth. Season to taste.

Unfortunately we haven't the space to go into all the details of this menu but the items are listed as descriptively as possible and if necessary any reliable cook book will give you directions for the Duchess potatoes. The salad can be served from a bowl at the table and should be made up of small lettuce wedges, watercress sprigs, orange segments and very thin slices of mild white onions scattered over the top.

For dessert you could have the traditional pumpkin pie either custard or chiffon style. The latter would be advisable if you haven't time or oven space to bake it on the day. For ourselves we would much prefer a sliced banana to a piece of day old pumpkin pie so we are suggesting an ice cream which can be made in your automatic refrigerator. This recipe yields nine molds but if you're of the school who feels nervous without a surplus stock on hand you had better make one and one-half times the recipe.

Ice Cream Molds

3 egg whites
2/3 cup fruit sugar
½ pint whipping cream
3 egg yolks
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 tablespoons brandy

Beat the egg whites stiff but not dry. Add sugar gradually and beat well. Turn this into a large bowl and set aside. Beat cream in bowl used for egg whites until it is the consistency of *thick custard.* Add to beaten egg whites. Beat egg yolks (use same bowl again) until thick and add vanilla and brandy. Add to egg whites and cream and fold all three mixtures together. Pour into two freezing trays and freeze with temperature control at coldest setting. When mixture begins to set stir thoroughly with a spoon. Spoon into paper baking cups or heavy paper cups (about 1½" high). If you use baking cups, use 2 to 3 since they are thin and use the medium size. Pile the cups high with the mixture and return quickly to the freezing unit. After they are frozen firm cover with wax paper and turn down the temperature control. Makes these the day before.

To serve—

Remove the paper cups and invert the molds on a large platter and surround with strawberries. You will need two boxes of whole or sliced strawberries and allow them to partially thaw before using. Have on hand a syrup made of ½ cup sugar and ¼ cup water (boiled 5 minutes) to which 1 tablespoon lemon juice and 2 tablespoons brandy have been added. Surround the molds with the strawberries and pour the syrup carefully over them. We think you will like this dessert. If you feel that your guests might still be a little hungry by all means have some toothsome cakes at hand—petit fours, macaroons, shortbreads and the like will do.

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ABROAD

Butter for a Frenchman

By GERTRUDE LANGRIDGE

Paris.

IF YOU wish to see butter in Paris, what do you do? You send spectacles to Normandie and, with luck, in a few days you will see butter on your table in Paris! It was quite by accident that I heard of this neat trick. The French people by now are so used to these manoeuvres that they rarely think to mention them to an outsider.

Since I came to Paris in July I have been eating a little butter every morning on my chunks of queer, grayish bread. I took for granted it was my meagre ration. After all I have a series of ration tickets issued to me every week under the category of *Isolés civils.* Then one weekend I visited friends in the suburbs. Said they to me, "Sorry we have no butter for you, but we haven't seen any for several weeks, not even on the Black Market. And here we are almost in the country. You'd think we'd get it here." To which I replied, "Oh we get our butter in Paris!"

On my return to Paris, however, I related this conversation to my hostess who exclaimed, "Oh no indeed! The butter we are eating came from a client of my husband's in Normandy. This man needed spectacles for his business and had no trade connections, so Emile, who is in the optical business you know, obliged him with an order. In gratitude this client sends us from time to time a little butter."

Butter is but one example of the complexities and the paradoxes that face the French housewife. France is an agricultural land rich in produce. To all appearances the country produces much milk. Yet there is no milk ration whatever for adults, only a slim one for children. Cheese is scarce and poor in quality and what does a Frenchman think of a meal without cheese? This month there is no distribution of the coffee ration. Yet they say the Black Market is full of coffee. The French who live near the Swiss frontier cross over and buy French coffee quite freely in Switzerland and bring it back for themselves and their friends. And that for less than they pay at home—when they can get it! Meat is now off the ration and fairly abundant but at what a price for the French purse and mounting steadily —850 francs a kilo for ham, which works out at about $1.50 a pound.

Unpalatable Bread

There is a ration ticket for fats and oil, but that again is another perplexity. The ration is small and the distribution is irregular. In the middle of July the unfortunate housewife goes forth to shop around with her ration tickets. She discovers that this is the day for the June distribution of oil. She looks frantically and finds she has left those unused June tickets at home. She is on tenterhooks while she rushes back home for fear she has lost or thrown out those old June tickets.

Bread is ever a burning question in France. The daily ration quoted in grams means nothing to me. I well realize, however, the ration is insufficient for many a Frenchman. If you know a *famille nombreuse* which does not need or cannot afford the whole ration you buy their tickets and so you manage well. Otherwise you keep the bread a day or two and then you are not tempted to eat so much. The bread is bad enough fresh. In a day it becomes as palatable as plaster but probably has added qualities due to the slight mould that appears in the holes. In two days it cannot be broken with a pickaxe. And who does not recall with nostalgia that delicious creamy white bread with the sweet crunchy crust?

This morning as I washed a few garments I realized in very small measure the dismay the European housewife has been feeling for years —the dismay on seeing the last small piece of soap disappear before my eyes. I needs must use the soap to get my things clean. As never before in Canada I scraped the suds from one finished garment and pushed them on to the next, hoping thereby to lose not one precious soap bubble, the more precious in this hard resistant water. Even so I was forced to finish with my cake of toilet soap, an extravagance no European would dare indulge in.

I can buy no soap here. I have no soap ration tickets so the Black Market alone is open to me. There I would pay very dearly. I saw very small cakes of ordinary toilet soap offered at the Black Market price this week, 60 francs a cake, 20 cents in terms of exchange, but nearer 30 cents at our rate of living. My hostess showed me this week her soap ration for her family of six for the next three months. She held it in the palms of her hands—seven small cakes of soap, one each and two for the youngest child aged seven. Apart from that she has some queer looking stuff that in Canada would make even our kitchen floors protest eloquently.

One good feature of the ration scheme is the special ration for children and additional rations from time to time for the *famille nombreuse.* But as for unrationed foods such as vegetables, fruits, canned stuffs, at the present prices I don't know how the average French mother manages to feed her family at all.

Yet doubtless many a tourist this summer dined well and regularly in hotels and restaurants. Many a Frenchman too is dining regularly as only Frenchmen know how. But it is only the Frenchman with a well-lined purse who can indulge his fancies whether in the chic restaurants or in the Black Market. If he is really well off he runs his car, too, on Black Market gasoline at three times the ration price and thumbs his nose at ration tickets.

No wonder the last ministerial crisis passed with seeming indifference. From the people I talked to I could get no more than a shrug of the shoulders and a pursing of the lips, "We're used to the Government falling. We'll get a new one but it will make no difference." The indifference is not the insouciance of the comfortable, it is the bitter weariness of the disillusioned man and woman who sees ahead no hope of improvement.

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Appearances In The U.S.

By JOHN YOCOM

CANADIAN artists are making early concert appearances in the U.S. this year. Last week Pearl Palmason, a young violinist formerly of Winnipeg, had the distinction of opening the new music season in New York City with a recital in Town Hall. This week Gerhard Kander from Toronto, another violinist, was making his N.Y. debut in the same auditorium. We hope that these recitals are good omens that this year more Canadian musicians than ever before will get audiences in New York and other U.S. cities — without, of course, financial loss to themselves.

It is true that the frequency of artists from Canada appearing in America has been increasing in recent years but the trade balance is still too one-sided. Plenty of American artists, through community concert series control, come to Canada while hardly any Canadians are booked, as a reciprocal gesture by the impresarios, for the American cities. It is bad enough that Canadians are not engaged for U.S. concerts; it's absurd when the system prevents Canadians getting on here. In some Dominion cities the concerts by American performers are arranged by American management in almost monopoly fashion. Such large slices are taken out of the Canadian public's entertainment budget for time and money that little opportunity or incentive is left for Dominion artists seeking public appearances in their own country's auditoria. We wouldn't want any sort of concert performers' tariff wall but U.S. booking organizations should be made aware that their present system does nothing for the Canadian artist, who is after all our first interest, and plenty for their own.

Pearl Palmason, who until last year was a valued member of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's violin section, has already been heard in England and Iceland with fine critical responses. In her program last week she departed from convention by beginning with Paul Hindemith's Sonata in E, instead of 18th century music. Sibelius' Concerto in D minor, Ernest Chausson's "Poème" and a group of shorter numbers by Kreisler, Rachmaninoff, Sarasate and Albeniz-Dushkin completed the program. Her able accompanist was Miss Snojalaug Sigurdson of Winnipeg.

In the New York *Herald Tribune's* notice Miss Palmason "displayed a tone of appealing quality and texture which usually, if not invariably, maintained its best standards. Her playing showed technical competence, while her interpretative ability seemed still in a formative stage in the principal works of the evening.

Music in Montreal

Montreal is well equipped with symphonic groups, not the least being the Montreal Youth Symphony Orchestra. The organization is planning on four concerts in the coming season, during which it will present some important standard works and several by Canadian composers with an outstanding soloist at each concert. At the first on Oct. 15 Noel Brunet will be the soloist and the program is to include Mozart's Violin Concerto in D major and Blackburn's "Canadian Forest." On Dec. 10 George Haddad will be the soloist, on March 11 pianist Giles Manny and on May 20 violoncellist Raymonde Martin.

Photo by Dora Portraits

Ross Pratt, Canadian pianist, who will be heard in England this season. At his first London recital he will introduce Arthur Benjamin's new "Pastorale Arioso and Finale".

An important symphonic event in Montreal this season will be the visit of L'Orchestra Nationale de France which the Montreal Festivals are presenting in a special concert at Notre Dame Church on Thursday evening, October 21. Charles Muench, greatest living French conductor who is to succeed Serge Koussevitsky as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra next year, will direct the concert in person. This symphonic body is being brought to North America under the direct auspices of the French government as an example of the finest which France has to offer in symphonic music at the present time. The tour will be a strictly limited one and Montreal, as the capital city of French North America, is ranged with New York and Boston for appearances.

The Montreal Elgar Choir under Berkley E. Chadwick, opened its twenty-sixth season on Sept. 20, in the Synod Hall, University street. Work planned for the year includes Bach's 50th Cantata, Healey Willan's "An Apostrophe to the Heavenly Hosts," and excerpts from Elgar's "King Olaf." Other works to be considered include the monumental "Childrens Crusade," by Pierné and a major oratorio by Ernest Bloch.

Winnipeg Events

Dates have been announced for the first subscription series by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, under the conductorship of Walter Kaufmann, who was recently appointed to direct the organization. Five concerts will be held in the civic auditorium Monday evenings on Dec. 13, Jan 17, Feb. 7, March 21 and April 18. Mr. Kaufmann will arrive in Winnipeg to begin his duties on or about Oct. 23.

The executive of the Winnipeg Philharmonic choir announces that the choir will present Handel's "Messiah" in the civic auditorium, with orchestra, during the Christmas season under the leadership of the choir's new conductor, Bernard Naylor. Other works to be rehearsed for possible presentation during the season are: "Stabat Mater" by Palestrina; "Jesu, Meine Freude" (Jesu Priceless Treasure) by Bach; "Songs of Farewell" by Parry; "Missa Brevis" (Short Mass) by Kodaly.

The Winnipeg Boys' Choir of the Men's Musical club have resumed practices and plans call for a busy season. Beth Douglas again conducts the junior male choir and the senior boys' choir (boys over 11) and Frances Christie will be in charge of the juvenile choir (boys under 11). Jean Broadfoot will accompany both choirs.

Calgary Symphony

These are the days when Canada's orchestras are busy with last minute details for the coming season. One of the smaller ones with an enviable past season record which bids fair to be equalled in the 1948-49 series is the Mount Royal College Symphony of Calgary, under the direction of internationally known conductor-violinist Clayton Hare. Certainly the enterprising organization had some highlights last year, not the least being a North American première of Richard Stohr's Symphony No. 1. Stohr, an Austrian composer and former professor of composition at the Vienna State Conservatory and at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, now resides in the U.S. Among his pupils have been such distinguished musicians as Artur Rodzinski, Leonard Bernstein and Alexander Brailowski.

The M.R.C. Symphony gave six concerts during the season, one of which was sponsored by the union for high school students. Calgarians willingly support the orchestra, usually filling the large Grand Theatre. A junior orchestra of about 40 players, sponsored by Mount Royal College, gives concerts of its own, especially a Friday afternoon series in the schools.

Jean Young Appleby, a Canadian singer who won awards some years ago as a dramatic soprano and is now a contralto, presents her debut recital at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 8.30 p.m. Poul Bai is her teacher.

THE first lecture in the Religion and Life series of Toronto's St. Paul's Guild will be given at Eaton Auditorium, Oct. 4 at 8.30 p.m. by Frank J. Sheed, Australian author and lecturer. The second will be given on Nov. 15 by Mortimer Adler, well-known educational philosopher.

Skoggard—Ross—On Saturday September 11, 1948 in Peking Union Church, Peiping, China by Rev. D. Allan Easton, Mary Jean Mackay, daughter of Mrs. Ross—166 Crescent Road, and the late Hon. W. D. Ross, former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario to Mr. Bruno Skoggard of Peiping, China and Long Island, U.S.A.

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Minuet	Boccherini
Rondo	Haydn
Quartet (American)	Dvorak
Pixy Ring	Warner
Smoke Gets In Your Eyes	Kern
Liebesfreud	Kreisler
Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes	
Jazz Pizzicato	Anderson
Fantasie on Themes by Gershwin	Cable
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FAUNA

My Father's Tame Wolf

By DAVID BROCK

DURING the past dozen years, a good many thousands of people have read about my father's tame wolf, and a good many millions have heard about him on three popular American radio programs. That damned wolf turned up again on the air the other night, and I'd like to get the facts down on paper, just for the record. Or the sole fact, for the fact is that my father never owned a wolf in his life. A few trappers and other men of the woods have owned wolves from time to time (with what satisfaction I do not know), but my father never owned anything more lupine than a husky-dog, which is about half wolf. And that husky wasn't the dog in the story.

Briefly, the true story was this, and a simple story it is. My father, a distinguished Canadian geologist, was leading a survey party one summer in the Burns Lake area of northern B.C. On camping for several days in one spot, the party attracted the attention of a young dog that was running wild. He had probably belonged to some Indians who were not bothering to feed him for the summer . . . a fine old northern custom among many whites as well as among Indians and Eskimos . . . or he may have run away from the Indians altogether. He certainly had been given a bad scare about two or three little matters, including guns.

He lingered on the fringe of the camp and was lured closer in with gifts of pancakes. He became more daring, and even friendly in a tentative way. As is not uncommon, love was first awakened by donations. When the camp was moved, the dog decided to come too. The canoes frightened him, but since it was a choice between canoeing and no pancakes, he chose canoeing.

At the second camp, which was miraculously reached without his capsizing the canoe, the dog felt enough at home to pick a fight with my father in a rather savage and treacherous manner. My father was big and tough, and a good deal more sure of himself than the dog was, so the dog was presently beaten up and thrown into the lake to cool off. My father went to bed, never expecting to see the beast again, but at breakfast next morning his hand was licked by a shame-faced creature who wanted love or pancakes or (if possible) both.

The dog's apology was accepted, and the party took him round the lakes for the rest of the summer and back to Vancouver in the autumn, where he lived with my family for twelve happy years. And that is all there was to the story, except that Scotty was a most talented and gentlemanly creature with several highly individual tricks.

For example, many dogs are trained to accept no food from anyone but their master, but Scotty trained himself, for some queer reason. Another trick was riding around by himself on street-cars, in the happy days when dogs were permitted, and somehow finding the right car home. He attended university for four years (my father was a professor) and then decided he had graduated and stayed home after that; actually, he slipped up here, for Applied Science was a five year course.

Since I never had the pleasure of meeting Scotty's parents, I cannot say how much wolf he had in him, but I'd guess it was about a quarter. There was certainly wolf in him, but he hadn't so much as a husky, for he learnt to bark like a dog and lost his howl. His tail lost some of its wolf-like carriage with city life, and his ears came down. I think he was a cross between some sort of husky (there were hundreds of kinds in those days) and a collie. To call him a wolf would be like calling Hennessy's cognac an Irish drink, or calling Dumas a negroid novelist. It would be like calling a bull-terrier the same thing as a Dalmatian, a whippet, and a wire-haired, since they are all cousins of his. But a wolf is what he has been called, much to our embarrassment. And *what* a wolf!

Still Popping

The story first began to see print about twelve years ago, when a fellow-scientist was writing about my father in a technical journal. The story of Scotty was told in a fairly mild form, with only one serious mistake: The dog was called a wolf, an ordinary timber-wolf. After a time, Arthur Mee of *The Children's Newspaper* got hold of the yarn, rewrote it, added some fancy stuff, and told the kiddies to lap it up which the kiddies did, all over the world. The kids then told their innocent fathers, and some of these were newspapermen, and the wolf began to pop up all over the place. And for all I know, he is still popping.

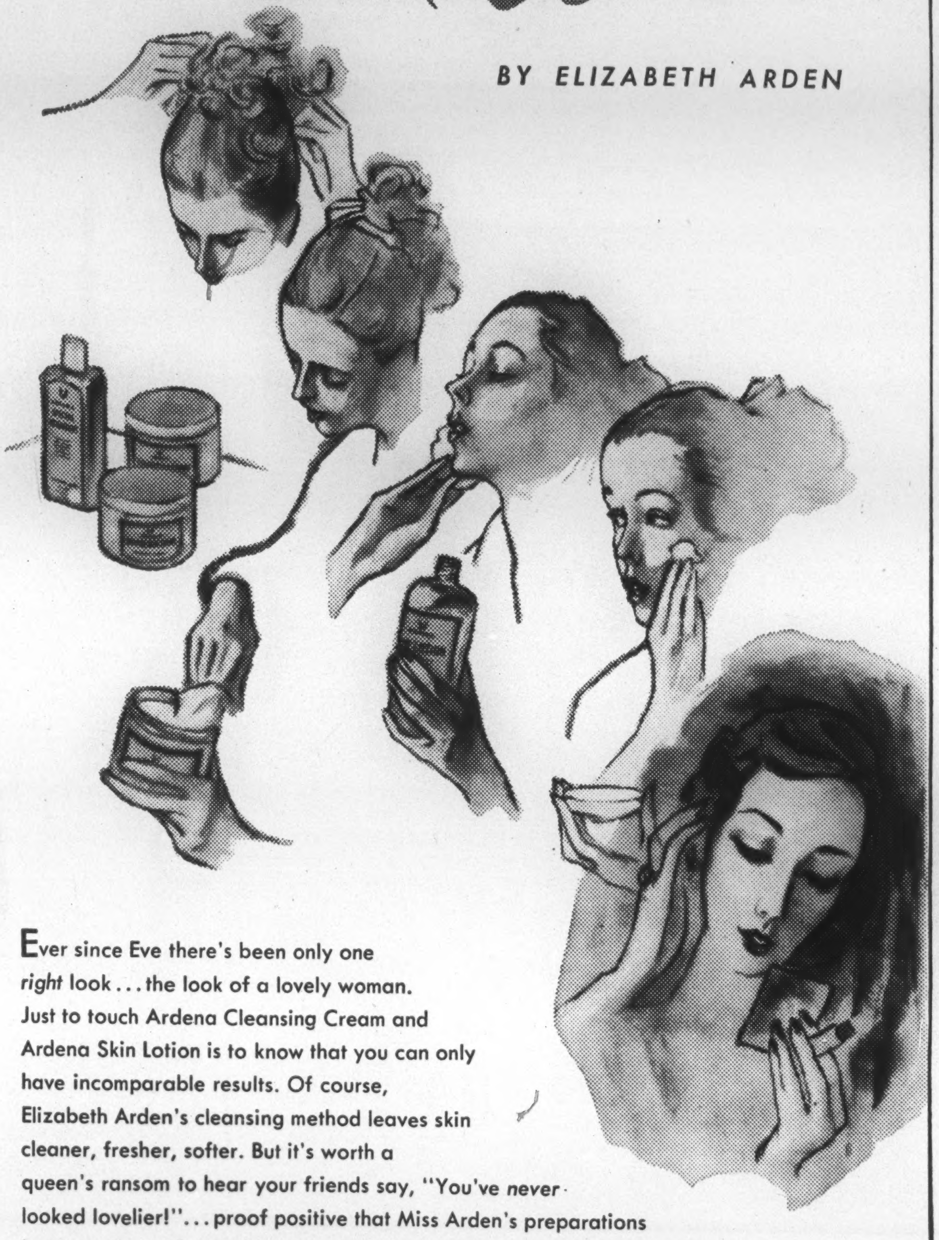
Last winter the S.P.C.A. telephoned me to get the facts before doing a local broadcast for children. They got them, and were distinctly huffy with me. In fact, I am sure they think I double-crossed them somehow; they are a suspicious bunch, and will sue you at the drop of a riding-crop. They had wanted to prove that if you smile at a wolf he will smile back in an informal and kindly way, and here I was ruining the whole thing. Dogs were useless to them. Let that be a lesson to them for checking their facts. No other preacher or entertainer does.

Well, as I was saying, the wolf returned to the air-lanes the other night, and in a big way. He had been broadcast before, twice on big programs but in this last appearance he was bigger than ever before. People shuddered to hear about him . . . just as I do, but for another reason.

I didn't hear the broadcast myself, thank God, but half my friends across North America did. It seems that one winter my father went north to prove a theory of his that wolves could be tamed to be indistinguishable from dogs. He spent much time tramping through the snowy wastes scattering meat as he went, and it wasn't too long before he had wolves following him back to camp at a discreet distance. At night by the campfire he would see their eyes. Finally he lured one monstrous devil right into camp by means of well-aimed meat, won the blighter's confidence, fought him for the leadership of the camp, beat him nearly into smithereens with his bare hands, and, voila!, a nice reliable dog that nobody could tell was ever a wolf.

A friend of mine was phoned, soon after this latest broadcast, by his brother-in-law, who said: "You know that dog of the Brocks' you're always boasting about? Well, did you know he was a wolf?" My friend said "No. I know he was *not* a wolf." The other said "You're crazy, I just heard it on the radio." My friend said "Listen, I don't care what you heard. I knew that dog, and I know he was not a wolf." The other said "Yes, but that's the whole point . . . the whole drama, don't you see? Nobody could tell he wasn't a dog. If you told people he was a wolf, they'd just laugh at you. The man said so on the radio."

My friend said he would phone me and I'd laugh hardest of all. But I am not laughing. My shoulders are heaving, but not from laughter, dear Lord, not from laughter. I've never been so sick of a wolf in all my life.



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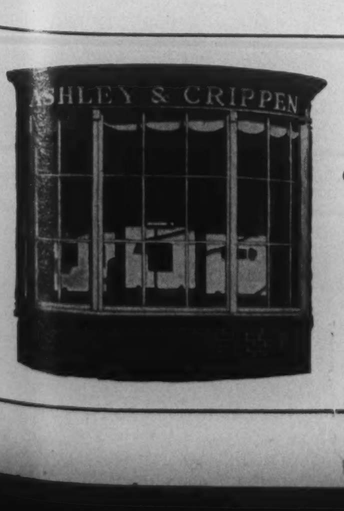

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LONDON LETTER

At Least Britain's Trade-Unionists Don't Pussy-Foot on Communism

By P. O'D.

London.

BRITISH Labor leaders — at any rate, on the higher levels of trade-union control—are a sensible and experienced lot of men. They keep their feet more or less firmly on the ground — not always perhaps, but most of the time. But it cannot be said that they move either very quickly or very decisively. They advance somewhat like generals who are not at all certain that the troops will follow them. The troops quite often don't.

People who hoped that the recent Trade Union Congress at Margate would produce a firm and clear-cut policy to meet the economic emergency of the nation have been disappointed. It was probably too much to expect. The Congress was certainly firm about the limitation of profits, the cutting down of costs, the lowering of prices, the maintenance of the food subsidies. But on the not unrelated problems of stabilizing wages and increasing output there were nothing more than pious generalities.

Little was done, though a good deal was said, to discourage the average delegate from thinking that, while the pegging of wages might be a good and necessary procedure in the case of every other union, it was neither good nor necessary in the case of his own. In fact, some of them made it clear that they intend to demand wage-increases. There is nothing in the constitution of the Trade Union Congress to prevent them from so doing. Its decisions are not binding on the individual unions.

Under the circumstances, a pessimist might be pardoned for wondering what good this particular Congress has done. But it has done good. It has probably strengthened the hands of those more responsible trade-union leaders who are really trying to carry out the government's policy of stabilization and greater production. It has undoubtedly strengthened the defences against Communism.

On this last point there was no pussy-footing, no pulling of punches. Whatever else the average British trade-unionist may be, he is no Communist. This was made impressively clear. The Congress might have done more, but at least it did this. And nowadays this is more than somewhat.

A Few Got Through

Many people living in the south-eastern corner of England must have had their memories of the Battle of Britain revived by the recent air-exercises. Once again forces of bombers tried to get through over our cities. Once again the defending fighters tried to intercept and destroy them. Once again the attack was from across the North Sea and the Channel. The general plan was the same, but, spectacularly at least, the effect was entirely different.

In the great days of August and September, 1940, the air-battles were fought out just above our heads. You could follow every move—the fleets of bombers in formation coming in, with their protecting fighters, the British pilots going into the attack, the dog-fights all over the sky, with the vapor trails showing every dive and turn, the bursting shells, the swaying parachutes, the machines crashing to earth, the black smoke suddenly billowing up.

The technique of attack and interception may still be much the same, but, with the tremendous power and speed of modern aeroplanes, it all takes place so high and so fast that from the ground you can see hardly anything of it. Most of the mock-battles were fought far out over the Channel or the North Sea. And those modern jet-fighters leave no vapor trails. Even with field-glasses you could catch only an occasional glimpse of little groups of bombers, and of tiny black or shining specks darting across the sky in attack or pursuit.

So far as the results of the exercises are concerned—judged, that is, from the pictures taken by the gun-cameras—the attacks were repelled. The invaders were destroyed or driven off, but not all of them. A few got through, very few, but in these days of the atom-bomb even a few can bring irreparable disaster. The results of the exercises may have been encouraging, but there is one feeling they certainly do not encourage, and that is complacency.

This Goose Is Delicate

One of the industries in which busy officialdom has displayed an active interest is the catering industry. The Catering Wages Board raised wages, cut down hours of work, and imposed restrictions generally, which greatly increased the cost of running hotels and restaurants. Now, all over the country, hotels which used to be open in the winter are being closed down at the end of the holiday season. They will not be open even for Christmas, usually a very popular time at many of them. It doesn't pay.

Those hotels which are technically "inns" and are obliged by law to make provision for travellers, will of course stay open, but only with a skeleton staff and very limited accommodation. Thus will a great many waiters and hotel-workers find themselves with a higher wage rating but no job. It is a sad but salutary reminder that the sort of goose that lays golden eggs is still rather a delicate bird.

Beating The Car Queue

Endless are the wiles of the wangler. No matter how high and tight the legal barriers are made, there seems always to be some way of getting over, under, around, or through them; and sooner or later the wiley wangler finds it.

He has been doing so lately in the matter of cars for export, and the Ministry of Supply is trying to seal off this new break in the dike, through which cars meant for export are flowing straight into the home market.

The man who orders a new car for use in this country may have to wait for anything from two years to five before he gets it. But if he orders it through an overseas agent, pays for it in overseas currency of the sterling group, and asks for delivery in this country, he may get it in five weeks.

It comes out of the export quota, and there is no delay, no waiting for his turn in the queue. All he has to do then is to pay the Purchase Tax, which the Customs authorities collect if a car is not exported within a stated period, and there he is, safe and snug and completely within the law.

The wiles of the official wardens are also pretty considerable, and sooner or later they manage to trump the wangler's trick. But by then he has probably discovered another one, and so remains a jump ahead of the watch-dogs that bay at his heels. All very wrong, of course, but it must be great fun. And in these days of endless restrictions, there are few who refuse to wangle—when they can.

● Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

BRAIN-TEASER

For the Incompleat Angler

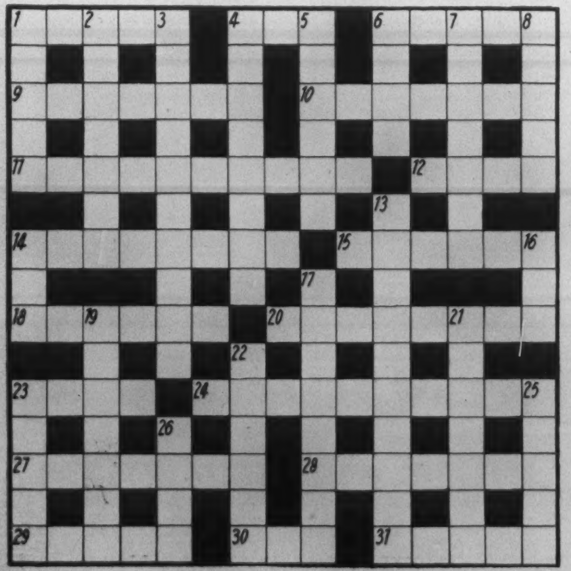
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Not uniform in dress.
4. Quite corny.
6. Take them in your stride.
9. 10, 14, 23, 24. Doesn't fall into any category for the vegetarian. (7, 4, 3, 5, 3, 4, 3, 7.)
10. See 9.
11. Transpose smart tunes.
12. Make it before reading the 22.
14. See 9.
15. Cling, and its opposite.
18. From birth some people prefer this to the 22.
20. Built for two in grandma's day.
23. See 9.
24. See 9.
27. Was Gray's written in this style of verse?
28. Singers about to go in.
29. "Do not pray for . . . . equal to your powers. pray for powers equal to your . . . . ."
30. His name lives for ever in his poems.
31. A test by the tongue.

DOWN

1. Meant for a painter.
2. Ship starts Friday to get a change.
3. Where the retiring sculler may be found? (2, 3, 5)
4. Material in which you'll be ribbed.
5. Does your board include this luncheon on the side?
6. Referring to the works of 30?
7. Shaw made her a little more than frank.
8. A rash name to sally forth with.
13. He hopes his works will never reach the final stage.
14. Never heard from Washington.
16. Goddess from 6 down.
17. The clock in the steeple, perhaps. (4, 4)
19. They help you get plastered.
21. Dawdles.
22. Though usually made of china it is some people's crystal. (3, 3)
23. Say "Howdy" or weep.
25. You gasp, eh, at the beauty of the peninsula?
26. Propellers of part of 10.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Straw hats
9. No clue
10. Salt water
11. Edicts
12. Wednesday
13. Smudge
17. Mother in vinegar
18. Titipu
22. Sedatives
23. Ensure
24. Foursomes
25. Enacts
26. Instantly

DOWN

2. Traced
3. Attend
4. Hearse
5. The man in the moon
6. Good omens
7. Black dogs
8. Messieurs
14. Smothered
15. Statesman
16. Temperate
19. Parrot
20. Disown
21. Repeal

MODERN FOOD FOR Modern Babies

by RUTH PARSONS

Pity the baby of yester year! His chances of growing sturdy and strong were slim indeed. But science found baby lives could be saved through proper nutrition . . . proved that babies need the same basic nutrients as adults—in more easily digested form. So mothers started mashing and straining meats, vegetables and fruits . . . and babies started thriving. But what a tedious chore for a busy mother. No wonder the H. J. Heinz Company decided to do something about it.

Early in the 1930's Heinz scientists started experimenting in the Heinz laboratories. Their object—to produce convenient canned baby foods of uniform high quality. Heinz worked out a method of cooking, straining and packing baby foods that preserved vitamins and minerals in high degree. Then, to familiarize babies with many colours, flavours and textures, Heinz developed a wide range of tasty pureed soups, delicate puddings, colourful fruits and vegetables, and nourishing meat food products . . . all economical . . . all backed by a 79-year quality tradition.

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57

Heinz Baby Foods

THE OTHER PAGE

Morning In Paris

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

TO THE light sleeper the sounds of the Paris night merge uninterruptedly into the sounds of the Paris morning. The fact that a hotel bedroom opens its shutters on a short, narrow side street is not an indication that the night or the morning there will be quiet as they would be in short, narrow streets of many other cities. Though there is officially no gasoline for private motor cars in Paris this summer, there are motor cars parked in double rows on each side of the Champs Elysées and no street is too narrow to be invaded by cars, especially at night. At every corner a driver honks his horn, for in case of an accident the driver who has sounded his horn is exonerated. Between sounds of the return home of a cheerful party and the passing of two or three friends, singing with enthusiasm, night is scarcely less vocal than the rising morning.

The banging of garbage tins has just subsided when, with a great swishing sound, often at the moment of waking mistaken for rain, the washing of the street begins. Water gushes from outlets at curb level and a man with a twig broom appears to send it in waves from side to side of the pavement while women in black sateen aprons come out to wash the sidewalk before their shops.

Daytime, when one has, like most visitors this summer, not seen Paris for many years, is occupied with sight-seeing journeys which almost reach the status of pilgrimages. The anxieties of the war years can be resolved only by an actual sight of one's favorite haunts. One must learn not only how the Ste. Chapelle has survived the rigors of war time but whether it is really as breath-taking as, across the years, one remembers. Metros and autobuses are crowded, it rains almost every day, time passes —as always abroad—twice as fast as it does at home, so that day and evening are full of visits to French friends and to the places which must be seen again and, if possible, still again.

With a crash and a glassy tinkle, the ice arrives. When one goes out later blocks of ice will be standing on the pavement before many doors, and Paris has been so cool this summer that very little of them will have melted. A man pulling a cart passes, uttering at fixed intervals a loud, formalized cry, but the cry is indistinguishable, the cart is empty.

PUSHING the shutters a little farther apart, one sees that the day is once more cool and dull, scans the tall, pale gray apartment front opposite crossed by rows of iron balcony railings like bands of black lace. The familiar figures are not yet on their balconies, the young girl brushing her bushy permanent, the old man trimming his nails, the old woman wrapped in a shawl who stares fixedly for hours at a time into the street.

Incredibly the rows of windows mount, six floors with "entre-sol" thrown in and no lift, or no lift that operates. To show that someone lives even there, in a dormer on the roof, seven stories above the street, appear a row of cactus plants and a shirt hung to dry.

Shops are opening, shutters begin to be rattled up or shoved aside. A man fits a handle onto the door of the print shop across the street and sets it open for the day. From the tiny millinery shop beside it comes a girl in a black apron with bare legs and red cloth slippers.

Women punch tickets at the foot of the Metro stairs, crocheting furiously in slack times, on the Champs Elysées a woman lifts small children into the goat carts, a woman turns a handle which revolves the children's carousel under the chestnut tree. Women who have been early to market already toil along the street between string or leatherette bags loaded with potatoes, lettuce, beans. There is plenty of fruit, though it is expensive, and although bread is scarce, the patisseries are full of cakes and pastries. Milk is restricted to children under twelve and old people over seventy, and the coffee comes either from Africa or from roasted barley and bears no resemblance to any known drink.

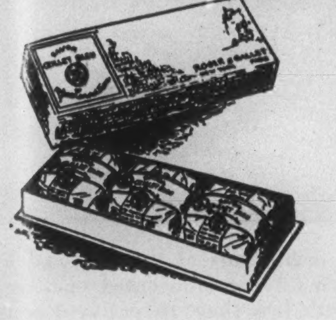
Another high, stylized cry, this time the glazier with a tall pane of glass strapped to his back and standing high above his head, a metre stick in his hand.

At the café across the street the angora cat is brought out and its long green leash tied to the door frame. In what city are dogs and cats so numerous and so decorously city-bred? Paris dogs are everywhere yet they never bark or fight. Sweet, mild, passive, they lie between café chairs, under park benches, in a state of nerveless, acquiescent calm. Hotel rate cards quote terms for one's dog as a matter of course, there is a dog under most restaurant tables, and at the bottom of the escalator in a big department store there is a picture of a dog with a bandaged foot and the injunction "take your dog in your arms before going on the escalator or he may be hurt'.

In the basket carriers of many bicycles, small dogs sit gazing seriously ahead. In the Bois de Boulogne on Sunday mornings one sees an infinite variety both of dogs and of means of locomotion. Lack of gasoline has stimulated invention and one sees many tandem bicycles with a seat for a child fixed on one or both pairs of handlebars. Young couples on tandems often look very smart in matching sweaters and shorts. There are many motor bicycles humming placidly along and motorcycle sidecars bristle with folding chairs, picnic baskets, dogs and children.

COMPLAINTS of the Americanization of Paris gain support on all sides. Eight motion pictures out of ten seem to be Hollywood importations, shops advertise in English "chewing gum", and "sweat shirts", sometimes spelled "sweet shirts". Book shops are filled with translations—the Jalna series, "Jane Eyre", "Rebecca", "Amber" and "Gone with the Wind". In the children's section appears "Tarzan et le Lion". "Dragonwyck" is running serially in a woman's magazine with "Le Miracle des Cloches" to follow. The magazines one reads at the hairdresser's reveal a comic strip called "Les Amours de Barbara Smith" and another "L'Humour de Louis XV" which surprisingly shows court ladies with their paniered skirts and imposing beribboned headdresses falling into ponds and being snapped by reporters with candid cameras. Louis himself, crown on head, holds a coffee mill in one hand and a percolator in the other.

There is a rap at the door and the breakfast tray is brought in. Taking it, one remembers the trays of other years with brioche incredibly light and the cup of dark rich chocolate—that breakfast which set the stage for a Paris day. The dark bread on this tray is heavy but it is good, the content of the bowl is drinkable if one thinks of it not as coffee but simply as a hot morning beverage. Looking across, as one eats, at the tall windows, the iron balconies opposite, hearing the rising rattle and clamor of the day, again one sees the stage set, the curtain lifting. Yesterday the sun shone for a little while on the sail boats launched on the pond in the Tuileries Gardens, on the thin arms and serious faces of the little boys who manoeuvred them, on the child's cerise balloon which floated up and up, over the Louvre, over the river, a pin point on the blue sky which one tried to follow long after it had disappeared. For today no choice of adventures has yet been made but whatever it is, one feels, breaking the dark resistant bread, that it will be right.



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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 2, 1948 **Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor**

Attack On Rust Adds Forty Million Bushels To Canada's Wheat Crop

By DUNCAN DUNBAR

Rust is a disease that attacks growing wheat and badly damages it. With world population pressing hard on available food supplies, diseases like rust that reduce the crop from a given area of land must be attacked. Both in Canada and the United States, scientists have been working on an anti-rust program for the past ten years. Now they can say that western Canadian farmers have this year harvested some forty million bushels of wheat extra due to their efforts.

On page 3 of this issue will be found a picture story of the rust program being carried on at the Dominion Government Rust Research Laboratory in Winnipeg. Duncan Dunbar of the federal Department of Agriculture outlines here the main steps in the rust research plan and suggests that such programs are particularly vital because of world-wide food shortages.

WITHOUT sowing an extra acre, farmers in Western Canada harvested 40,000,000 more bushels of wheat this fall than they would have done ten years ago. That's almost as much wheat as the Canadian people eat themselves. And 40,000 bushels would fill almost one third of the years' supply under contract to Britain.

The 40,000,000 extra bushels represent the increased yield achieved by the introduction of rust-resistant wheats to western Canada. At current wheat prices, they also represent an additional $96,800,000. In the nine years that rust-resistant wheats have been grown in the west, farmers have gained at least $400,000,000 for a total outlay for Canada of only about $2,000,000.

"For Canada" because agricultural scientists from the United States have worked closely with Canadians in the battle against this disease that attacks cereal crops. North America, from the Red River to the Rockies, from Texas to the Peace River district, is one big cereal farm with more than a 100,000,000 acres in crops of one kind or another. Nowhere else in the world does rust have such an unrivalled opportunity to spread. There are no forests, no mountains, no great waters to bar the way.

Although rust is known in every province in Canada, the really bad area is located in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. The boundary of this area runs roughly north and east from Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, to Moose Jaw, Sask., then over to Humboldt, Sask., on to Melfort, Sask., south and east to a point on the Manitoba-Ontario border, about 75 miles north-east of Winnipeg.

In the 35 years, 1904-38 inclusive, 17 have been bad rust years, but 1916 was the worst. The loss in that year was over $200,000,000. In 1923, another bad year, the loss in the Red River valley alone was $50,000,000.

Quantity And Quality Suffer

From 1925-35 inclusive, the average annual loss of wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was 35,518,000 bushels, or 10.8 per cent of the crop. But the loss is not confined to the yield per acre. The quality of the wheat suffers too. Kernels from the heads of rust-infected wheat are small, shrunken, and weigh less than those from rust-free crops. Rust-infected Marquis produces a bushel that averages nearly eight pounds lighter than that from rust-free Marquis.

In 1933, a year of practically no rust, 87 per cent of the wheat crop examined at Winnipeg was given top grades. In 1935, a year of bad rust, only 44 per cent got similar grades. Although rust attacks oats, barley and rye as well as wheat, the economic significance of its attack on wheat so overshadows the damage done to other crops that the emphasis of this article will be on wheat stem rust. Within this species alone, there are about 200 distinct races that differ from one another in their ability to attack different varieties of wheat.

What is stem rust? Like the others, stem rust is caused by a parasitic fungus—a plant that feeds upon other living plants.

A description of the life cycle of stem rust begins when the rust is in the red stage. A rust spore floats down out of the air and lands on a green wheat plant. If the plant has a film of moisture on it the rust spore germinates and sends out a tube which pushes its way through one of the countless breathing pores on the surface of the plant.

Inside, a group of smaller tubes sprouts from the first tube and prospers on the moisture and food found in the plant walls. Within a few days, the group produces new spores. As these spores develop they break out on the surface of the plant and at this point farmers can see their crop is infected. Wherever the plant surface is broken, the mass of red spores can be seen. They blow off with the first puff of wind to infect other wheat. When the wheat begins maturing, the tubes begin producing black spores instead of red ones. The black spores are insulated against the cold and settle down to wait for spring. When the spring comes, the black spores develop new, tiny spores which float away looking for a barberry bush. Not a wheat plant, for these new spores can't infect that, but a barberry bush.

If one of the new spores lights on a barberry bush, it infects the bush in much the same manner as the red spore infects the wheat plant. Then the spores produced by the infected barberry are capable of attacking the wheat. Since the black spores can't infect the wheat directly but must throw off new spores to infect barberry first, it would seem that the disappearance of barberry would mean the disappearance of rust, too.

That is what the early investigators thought and a drive was started for the elimination of barberry bushes on the Great Plains after the 1916 rust epidemic.

It was shown that a single barberry bush could produce 70 million spores, capable of infecting all the wheat for ten miles around. It was also discovered that the barberry bush played an important part in the development of new rust races.

In an attempt to do away with the barberry bush on the prairies, laws were passed and the barberry became a fugitive from justice in the three prairie provinces of Canada and in thirteen western states of the United States. Since then, more than 20,000,000 barberry bushes have been destroyed in the United States and Canada; they are now practically unknown on the western plains. There is a profusion of susceptible barberry bushes in other parts of Canada, but wheat production in those areas is so low that the cost of eliminating the barberry bush would be out of all proportion to the economic gain resulting.

After the war against the barberry bush was successfully completed, it was discovered that rust was still damaging crops, though the amount of damage had been reduced. Dominion government scientists noted that the rust appeared each year in southern Manitoba and worked its way west and north out onto the great wheat growing areas of the three provinces. It was soon realized that the rust spores were being blown in from the south.

This meant that rust spores from wheat crops growing in states far to the south of Manitoba were making airborne attacks upon the Canadian crop. Since wheat is planted at successively later dates from the south to north in North America, it also meant that there would always be spores available to infect each successive crop. The answer to the problem obviously lay in the selection and encouragement of a new variety of wheat that would incorporate the varying degrees of resistance to rust found in common wheats.

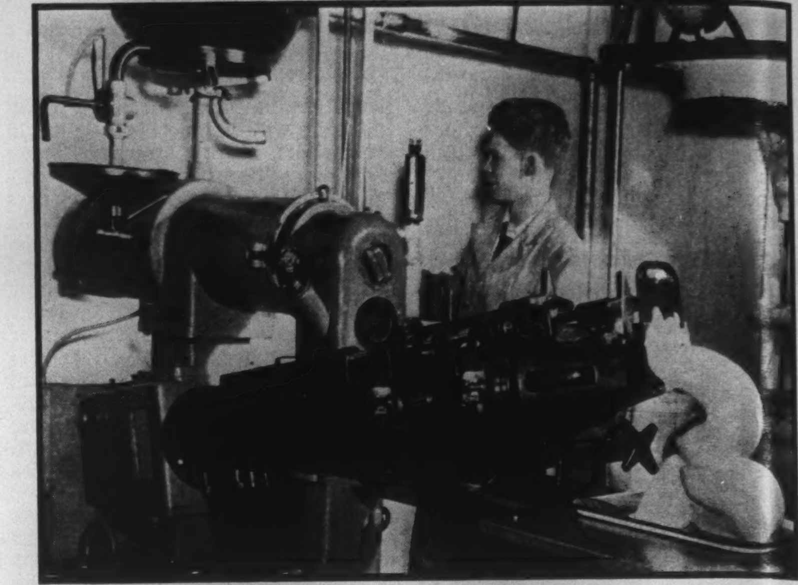
Of the common wheats, a variety called Hope was found to have the highest degree of rust resistance, but it had low marks for strength of straw, milling and baking. By crossing Hope with Marquis scientists were successful in obtaining a new variety that had resistance and strong straw, good milling and baking qualities.

Dominion Distributes Carefully

When new varieties are developed by Dominion government scientists and are considered ready for distribution to the farmers, great care is taken to ensure that the available stocks—which are usually in pretty short supply—do not fall into the hands of people who might want to make an undue profit out of them. Instead, a carefully supervised program of increase is carried on until sufficient stocks of the new variety are on hand for equitable distribution on a general scale.

This continuing battle against rust is an important part of the total war against the world-wide food shortage. Prophets abound today who tell us that world population is outrunning our ability to produce food. The growing danger of chronic shortage has been aggravated by war devastation in Europe and the Far East. Poor postwar crops combined with serious payments difficulties have kept Europe on short food rations. This year sees the first major advance toward an era of adequate food supplies. Good crops in Europe, agricultural surpluses in the United States, and a Canadian wheat crop of 391 millions of bushels (according to the latest estimate) mean that we will have an adequate supply of bread grains. A turning point in the world food situation seems to have been reached this year.

It becomes clear that the best chance of permanently raising food producing levels lies in just such programs as the successful attempt to reduce rust damage. By making the major cropping areas of the world free from plant disease and plant pests, the amount of food that can be produced will be increased. Such programs not only benefit individual producers but they contribute to the solution of the world wide food problem and give grounds for hope for a levelling off of food prices.



Cooperating with the dairy industry, technicians of the National Research Council at Ottawa are improving German-invented continuous butter churn. It must make butter with less than 16 per cent water.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Socialism and Nationalization

By P. M. RICHARDS

THIS is what the London *Sunday Times* thinks about socialism, after three years' practical experience of it: "In England there is no incentive to bold undertakings . . . . Today, it is safer to be a bureaucrat than a maker and the young men know it . . . . Socialism is competition without prizes, boredom without hope, war without victory, and statistics without end. It takes the heart out of young men . . . . It is not only politically false, but morally destructive."

Sir Henry Tizard, chief scientific adviser to the British government, is worried and puzzled by the low productivity of British labor and industry, as compared with the United States. Though 18 per cent of Britain's population is engaged in the production of capital and consumer goods, as against only 12 per cent of U.S. population, the proportionate volume of production is far higher in the U.S. Sir Henry doubts that Americans are any brainier or more skilled in scientific and industrial research, and points out that Britons were the authors of radar and penicillin and many other important discoveries. He thinks that Americans must have a higher "average" standard of technology.

The *Wall Street Journal* has a different explanation. The secret, it editorially tells Sir Henry, is in American planlessness — the opposite of Britain's national socialism. In the U.S., if people want shoes somebody goes and makes them. The shoemaker doesn't have to get permission; he doesn't have to stick to any quota or make a particular type somebody thinks people ought to have. He just makes shoes, and the pressure is on him to make a better and less costly shoe. If he satisfies the people — not a government planner — the rewards are great. If he fails, some more ingenious shoemaker will usurp his place.

The Real "Master Plan"

Though there is no U.S. government blueprint for shoe production, it is planned and controlled nonetheless, and by a most sensitive, flexible and powerful plan. This master plan is the sum total of all the individual plans on how much of their substance people are willing to exchange for shoes. The U.S. has no organized plan for technological research and training either. But it has nearly ten million separate private enterprises. Any one of these can hatch a new idea for improving a product or the way it is made. Most of them try hard, for selfish reasons, and many succeed. "That is the secret of the high 'average' technological skill Sir Henry envies," the *Journal* says. "No master-minded economy can hope for so many well-springs of initiative and ingenuity."

In view of C.C.F. plans for Canada, a current comment by the London *Economist* on nationalization of industry is especially noteworthy. What, it asks, does the public require of transport, or of electricity, or of steel? The answer is that they should render their services or produce their materials as cheaply as possible without exploiting their labor or under-maintaining their capital; "there is no other public interest that comes within a hundred miles of this in importance."

Three Reasons for Doubt

The *Economist* cites three reasons for believing that nationalization will generally lower the economic efficiency of an industry. The first is that a nationalized industry will almost certainly be cumbrous and slow-moving; "of that there is already evidence." The second is that a nationalized industry will almost certainly be far too weak in its relations with the unions; it will tend to grant too much pay for too little work and recoup itself by raising its charges (that is, at the expense of the public interest). "Of this, too, there is also now plenty of evidence." Thirdly, a nationalized industry is inevitably more of a monopoly, and much more protected in its exercise of monopoly powers, than what it replaces. Protected monopolies are notoriously inefficient, and there is no reason to suppose they will be less so if they are publicly owned.

The only practical basis on which a policy of nationalization can be logically built is a strictly opportunist one, the London paper says. It thinks that nationalization is worth while where it can be shown that some basic change of policy is needed in an industry which the state both can and will bring about and nobody else can. And that nationalization will pay where it can be shown that there is some *strategic* gain to be secured through public ownership large enough to outweigh the inevitable *tactical* losses of a cumbrous and vulnerable form of industrial organization. But the case must be proved, industry by industry, and the onus of proof must be on the nationalizers.

U.K. Payments Gap Held Open By Sterling Area Needs

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Marshall Plan has by no means solved, even temporarily, Britain's balance of payment difficulties. Two special factors cause special strains to be set up on her gold and dollar reserves. They are her position in the European trading area, and her central role in the sterling group.

Mr. Marston suggests that a review of the payments problem of the whole sterling area is needed and that sterling convertibility is as yet out of the question.

London.

FROM the relatively simple idea born in the mind of the U.S. Secretary of State the Marshall Plan has evolved into a highly complex financial arrangement, bringing within its scope not only, directly, the U.S.A. and Canada but also, to a varying extent, the South American states and the countries of the sterling area. By ingenious manipulations of the dollar grants and loans, Western Europe will be able to satisfy its basic needs—so long as the Plan continues—by drawing supplies from all over the world. While the source of the flow is the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington, and on the receiving side the plan is worked by the subsidiary Organisation for European Economic Cooperation, in Paris, there is, as it were, a satellite plan within the broad framework. This satellite is based on Britain, as representing the sterling area.

Of the first year's direct aid, $4,875 million, Britain receives the largest share, $1,263 million, while France comes second with $989 million. But the intra-European payments scheme reverses these positions, leaving Britain with $981 million net and France with $1,312 million net. This seemingly strange result is due to the fact that those recipients of aid which have an adverse balance of payments with the other recipients receive, in addition to their direct dollar grants, a grant in the local currency of the creditor equivalent to the estimated adverse balance.

"Unrequited Exports"

Thus Britain, as the largest creditor to Europe, has to pass on (in sterling) a net amount of $282 million from her direct grant of $1,263 million; while France, as the largest debtor, is entitled to $323 million net from the other participants to supplement her direct grant of $989 million. Furthermore, Britain has agreed to release European sterling balances to a total of $218 million for expenditure within the sterling area. So "unrequited exports" to a total value of $500 million have to be set against Britain's share of Marshall aid from Washington.

It is this large outlay of sterling which brings the sterling area into the Marshall Plan as a major contributor of goods. It is not known how the debtor countries have calculated their needs, nor, therefore, what proportion of the sterling available will be spent in Britain, what proportion in the other sterling countries.

All that can at present be said, in general, is that Britain will be required to export to Europe increased quantities of, mainly, capital goods (for instance, she is already scheduled to supply machinery, tractors and vehicles in quantities almost as large as America's supply of these goods to Europe), while other sterling countries will contribute, for instance, wool (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa), jute (India and Pakistan), rubber (Malaya), oil (the Middle East area).

Making Great Effort

So far as Britain is concerned, the burden is not lightened by being thus shared. To the extent that purchases are made in sterling countries outside Britain the sterling countries' balances in London will be increased, and when those balances are spent they will call forth additional exports from Britain. And to the extent that potential dollar-earning exports are diverted from the sterling area to Europe (it is intended that hard-currency earnings shall not be prejudiced by the arrangement, but it is difficult to see how they cannot be) the possibility of balancing dollar accounts becomes more remote. Already, most of the sterling countries have made great efforts—with considerable self-sacrifice—to curtail their expenditure of dollars and expand their dollar earnings; the position is evidently not going to be any easier.

It is understood that, to keep the intra-European credits to a minimum, the creditor countries will buy more of the inessential goods of the debtor countries. Britain will export coal and machinery to France and receive choice wines and cheeses instead. This is a pleasant enough arrangement for a country that can afford it, but Britain is a long way from that comfortable position.

The sterling countries also want mainly essential capital goods, which they will be entitled to buy with their swelling sterling balances. Moreover, while it is true that, on the receiving side, tobacco, dried eggs, and orange-juice do not figure quite so prominently as was at first suspected on the list of aid goods, it is undeniable that the goods receivable from America are not necessarily those best calculated to promote genuine recovery—America, after all, has her own economy to think of as well.

With direct aid reduced, and a large unexpected contribution required from the reduced amount, Britain receives, net, appreciably less than $800 million instead of substantially more than $1200 million, as expected. The "payments gap" will still be left wide open, probably to the extent of $400 million, at the end of the "Marshall year".

No Relief In 1949

The effort required from Britain, and the whole sterling area, is going to be prodigious. Even at the most optimistic, one can foresee no relief from the payments crisis even in 1949; and by 1950 (unless Marshall aid has already been discontinued by then) it will be necessary to work out in earnest how the recipients of aid are going to stand on their own feet without it. The sterling area has resolutely to avoid any such gamble as the convertibility of sterling which already Britain has been pressed to undertake in connection with the European payments plan.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

HILARY L. SEAL after nine years in statistical work with the British Admiralty, has been appointed actuary of the National Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Mr. Seal was educated at Birmingham University and was graduated in statistics from London University, England. He qualified as a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries at the age of 22, and just recently received his Doctor's Degree in Statistics.

Early in his career his work with the Britannic Assurance Co. of Birmingham earned him a position as assistant actuary with a South American life insurance company. Success in this work led him to the British Admiralty where later he became the first head of the statistical branch, which branch was formed through experience gained during the war.

Mr. Seal has been active with the Institute of Actuaries, a member of the council of the Royal Statistical Society, and for three years editor of the "Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Students' Society", a monthly publication.

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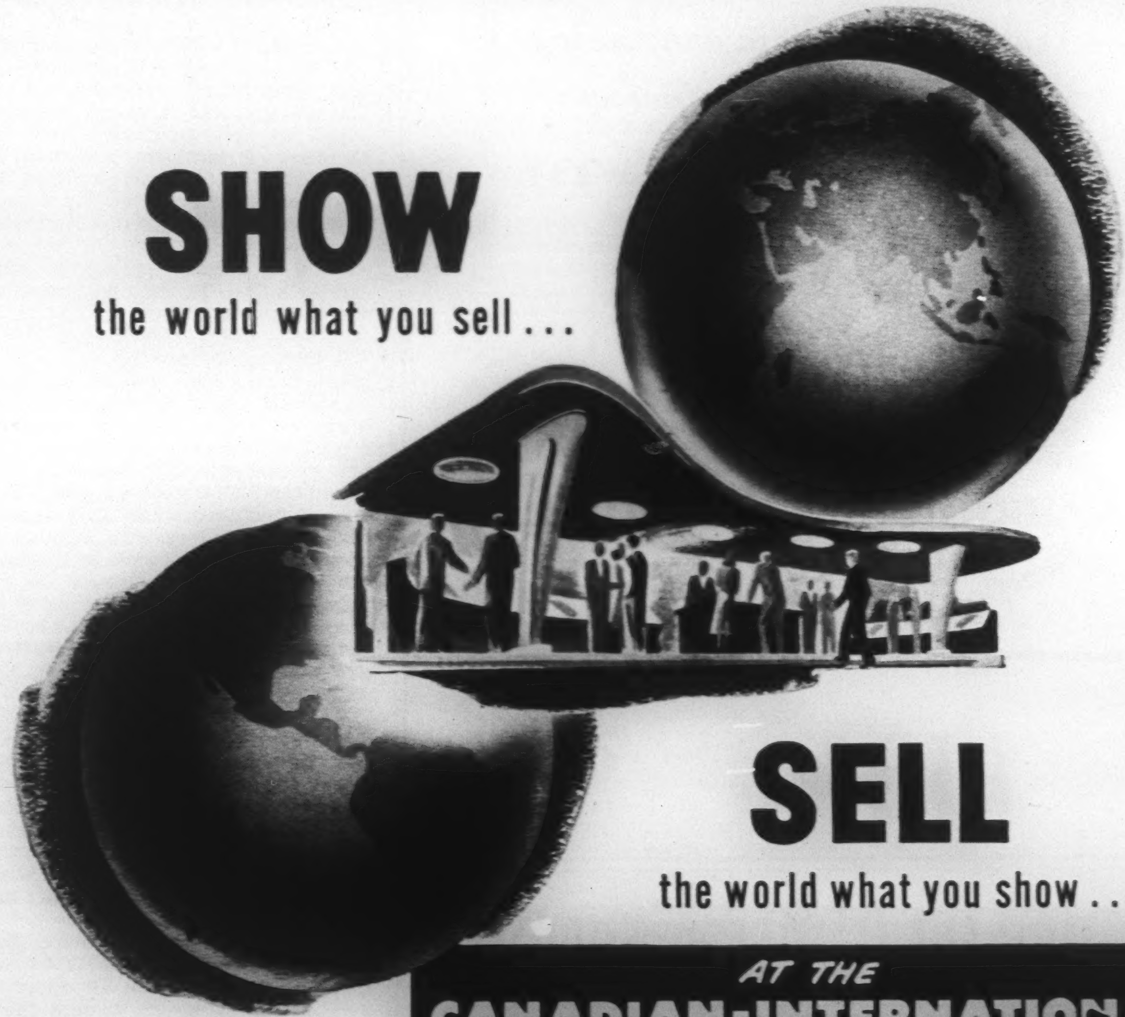

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371 BAY STREET, TORONTO—PHONE EL. 3332

NEWS OF THE MINES

10 Companies Finance Deep Test Of Lloydminster Oil Field

By JOHN M. GRANT

A FOCAL point of interest in Alberta oil field drilling at this time is the so-called "Deep Test" being staged in the Lloydminster area. This well is being financed by a group of 10 companies, including Imperial, Hudson Bay, Granleduc, Superior, Hargal, Lignora, New Pacalta, Royal Canadian, Petromine and L.O.P. Syndicate, according to visiting western oil men. The plan is to test, in the first instance, the Upper Cretaceous structure from which oil is now produced at Lloydminster, and to core all through to the top of the Devonian formation for 2,300 feet. This section of the hole may reveal other series of oil sands. Then the hole will be continued down 1,500 feet to explore the same formations as those which have been so productive in the Leduc field. The last section comprises the big gamble.

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The Lloydminster field to date has been remarkable for shallow depth of wells, low cost of completion and high percentage of successes. The fact that four producing wells can be brought in within every 40 acres, and put on pump within 30 days contributes to the rapidity of development and economical operation. It is learned that the Abasand cracking plant has been purchased from the Canadian government and will be established in the field to refine the heavy oils during the coming winter. In connection with the new Redwater area well of Imperial Oil, western opinion is highly optimistic, with forecasts that the field will outshine the spectacular Leduc.

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A high grade showing, which may prove to be a new orebody, has been discovered by Belleterre Quebec Mines on claims recently acquired from Lake Expanse Gold Mines. The new ground adjoins the south east corner of the Belleterre main group. The vein at last report had an indicated length of 100 feet with both ends open. First assays were well above mine average, and some of the returns exceptional. A large block of ground has been accumulated by Belleterre and a lot of work and time will be necessary to determine the possibilities of the large acreage.

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New Marlon Gold Mines, in Rouyn and Beauchastel townships, northwestern Quebec—one of the newer mines to reach production in that province—has increased its milling rate to 180 tons daily and an operating profit is being made. The bank loan, which at the beginning of the year stood at $62,500, it is anticipated will be wiped out by the year end. Aid under the Emergency Assistance Act is expected to amount to approximately $160,000 in the current year, or around $2.80 per ton. Production for the first seven months has amounted to $232,876 from the milling of 35,062 tons for an average daily rate of 165 tons, and an average recovered grade of $6.64. Ore reserves are standing up well, recently totalling 58,341 tons, with cut grade of $8.50 per ton, without including the new higher grade south section on the 600-foot level. The south drift on the 600-foot horizon continues to extend the higher values earlier reported. New work here is substantiating the downward persistence of known ore shoots without any lessening of grade or length. At last report a length of 79½ feet averaged $14.28 across an average width of 4.7 feet in face sampling. From 260 cars of muck the average secured was $11.51. A length of 277 feet in the Coglan section on this level ran average mine grade, followed by a 150-foot length of broken ground. Officials now state that this latter length may have been off the main vein structure. A short drill hole to the east picked up values and the drift was diverted in the Brownell area, with the result that the higher values above reported were secured.

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In April, 1947, New Marlon Gold Mines purchased the 225-ton mill of Francoeur Gold Mines, and trucking of ore (a distance of 12½ miles) at the rate of 100 to 150 tons daily commenced around the beginning of July. A little later the company purchased the Brownell claim (165 acres) adjoining the main property on the east. The acquisition of this ground is expected to permit major expansion of ore resources since it covers strike and dip of the main vein. With a view to getting development well advanced and to build up ore reserves ahead of mill requirements, the company has resumed shaft sinking and will open two new levels at 750 and 900 feet, by the end of the year. Drifting on the 450-foot horizon, which had been following the vein structure south, will be resumed when the 750-foot level station has been established. On the 450-foot level the face was within 30 feet of drill-indicated values. Development is being continued on the 600-foot horizon during deepening of the shaft. Ore news is expected quickly once the 750-foot station has been established as the vein deeps steeply towards the shaft, consequently little or no cross-cutting here will be necessary.

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A dividend of two cents per share has been declared by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., payable November 1 to shareholders of record September 30. This is the second dividend of the same amount for the current year to make the 1948 total four cents a share, the same as paid last year. If adequate manpower is available, and other conditions favorable, the management hopes next spring to increase its mill tonnage to 400 tons daily, from the present rate of 260 tons. The boost is hoped for in March or early April. The increased tonnage would reduce operating costs, as well as raising income through straight production. The present policy is to maintain a reasonable level of earnings while carrying out a program designed to improve efficiency of operations. At the end of 1947 the company had ore reserves of 331,540 tons, averaging $16.32 per ton.

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Shareholders of Discovery Yellowknife Mines, where production is anticipated next summer, have approved an increase in capitalization from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares. The additional shares are required to finance the property to the production stage. It is estimated an expenditure

◄ Latest "sea-survival" equipment was recently demonstrated at Wright-Patterson Air Force base, at Dayton, Ohio. New three-in-one garment is for use in tropical areas. Light-weight flying-suit incorporates a life preserver vest and an emergency sustenance kit. As jumper hits water, the light metal case, attached to his raft, floats a few feet away.

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answered the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issue have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

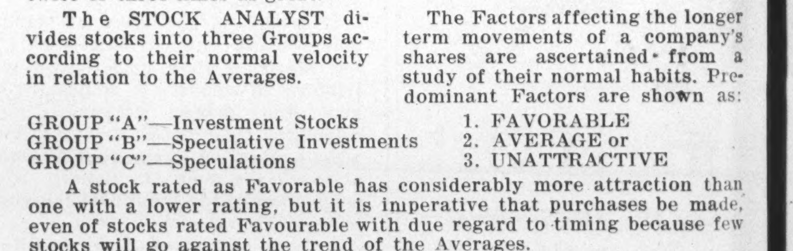
A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favourable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER CO.

Price	**$22.50**
Yield	**5.3%**
Investment Index	**105**
Group	**"A"**
Rating	**Average**

	Averages	**Shawinigan**
Last 1 month	**Down 3.5%**	**Up 1.0%**
Last 12 months	**Up 3.0%**	**Up 2.2%**
1946-48 range	**Down 28.2%**	**Down 23.6%**
1948- range	**Up 28.3%**	**Up 16.0%**



SUMMARY:—It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to tell the average investor about Shawinigan Water and Power Co as it has been so well known for over half a century. Through its subsidiaries, and directly, it produces and distributes electricity and gas to several hundred communities in the Province of Quebec. It is also, through subsidiaries, interested in the manufacture of chemicals and resins. A complete analysis of any company having nearly a quarter of a billion dollars of total assets and working capital of over twenty millions would require the services of a statistician for some considerable time. It is suggested that a study of the price movement of its shares over a period will give a fairly satisfactory picture of what can be anticipated by its shareholders, and will enable prospective purchasers to decide if it is the type of stock they might wish to hold.

Shawinigan has an average rating and it is one of the Investment Group of stocks. While not currently selling within ten points of its 1937 high, it has been quite satisfactory for those who bought it at almost any period since then. As is to be expected from a stock in Group "A", it seldom fluctuates as widely as the Industrial Averages (see figures in upper right hand corner for comparative price movements during recent periods.)

Shawinigan provides a quite satisfactory yield for investors in common stocks. The current dividend of $1.20 per share has been in existence since Feb. 1947. Increasing confidence of eventual better dividends is to be obtained from a study of the Investment Index which has been working higher during recent months.

of $360,000 will put the property into production, after which an estimated $75,000 will be necessary for purchase and installation of the required cyanidation equipment and for shaft sinking. A financing deal has been arranged, J. C. Byrne, president, states, which provides a firm payment of $40,000 to cover shipping charges and duty on the mill, payment of balance due on diesel plant, purchase of some heavy supply items, and maintaining a construction crew at the property. The deal also includes options on 950,000 shares of treasury stock to provide an additional $320,000 required for initial production. There will be 250,000 shares remaining in the treasury not under option.

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Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation has at least one year's positive ore reserves at present, including the new "C" zone development, W. E. Bennett, managing-director, advised directors at a recent meeting when he stressed the greatly improved physical condition of the mine. The possibilities of the "C" zone where muck from the drift has averaged $7.24, cut grade, over drift width, and the muck from the raise has averaged $19.79 per ton (uncut), were brought out. At the west end an angling crosscut has intersected the first of two known parallel veins lying in echelon to the north. This section produced 83 tons of ore grading $17.50 or $7 (cut grade). This represents a true width to date of 10 feet with vein material still showing in the face. Diamond drilling has disclosed downward and eastward extensions of the structure and also has indicated possible orebodies lying between the original "A"-"B" zone and the "C" zone. Mr. Bennett pointed out that more selective mining of the "A"—"B" zone as well as the development of new higher grade ore, should result in greater gold production while mining a smaller tonnage, with attendant less over-all expenditures.

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Ontario's gold mines treated a higher average grade of ore in July resulting in an increase in the value of bullion produced during the month. Output of gold and silver was valued at $5,955,993, the highest recorded since May, 1948, while tonnage of 673,847 was the lowest since February, 1948. Grade of ore averaged $8.84 and was the highest since December, 1947. The number of wage-earners dropped during July and while 12,796 were employed, this was the lowest figure since May. This is not an unusual situation as every year a number of mine workers leave the properties for seasonal work on farms. Production for the first seven months of the year is valued at $41,003,986, compared with $39,976,982 in the similar period last year.

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New financing has been arranged by Murmac Lake Athabaska Mines which will provide funds for the development of the property in the Keno Hill area, Yukon Territory, in which it holds a 60 per cent interest. The program will follow the recommendations of Colin A. Campbell, consulting engineer. High-grade silver-lead ore showings have been uncovered on the property. The agreement involves a total of 2,600,000 shares and has been made with a Montreal group, headed by Senator Thomas Vien, who has been added to the board of directors. It is understood that the financial arrangement involves the acquisition of 1,200,000 shares of Murmac presently held by Sun Bear Mines.

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A diamond drilling contract has been signed by American Yellowknife Gold Mines, which calls for a minimum of 5,000 feet on the company's silver-lead-zinc property located at McKellar Harbor on Lake Superior, a distance of 1½ miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Encouraging values were reported in silver, lead and zinc from 11 rock trenches put down this summer. A length of 257 feet was trenched at close intervals and returned average values of 10 ozs. silver, 1.5 per cent lead and eight per cent zinc—average gross value, $37.20 per ton across an average width of four feet. An underwriting and option agreement recently completed provides $15,000 firm, plus options on 850,000 shares.

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With production valued at $102,400 in August, Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines had the best month in over a year. Output for the first six months of 1948 averaged close to $81,500 monthly. The high grade vein located in the line drive, 500 feet north of the shaft on the 3,250-foot level, had at last report been drifted for a length of 347 feet. The vein then was showing a tendency to widen out with values dropping off a little. However, the last face reported showed a width of three feet and assayed $24.50. Drifts are advancing in ore on the 2,950 and 1,500-foot horizons.

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A reorganization of Astoria Quebec Mines is proposed. It is planned to reduce the company's capital from 5,000,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares, and then increase the capital to 4,000,000 shares. This would mean present shareholders would receive one new share for each five old held. The name of the company is also to be changed to Consolidated Astoria Mines. As of May 31, 1948, the company had bank balances of $20,790 and securities with a quoted market value of $18,876, against current liabilities of $1,013.

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For the six months ended June 30, 1948, International Mining Corporation reports income of $31,464 from dividends, interest, etc. and a profit of $7,976 on sales of securitities. It also received from Supia Gold Dredging Co. and Inland Lead and Zinc Co. respectively, $46,171 and $9,962, representing recoveries on notes previously written off. Net profit for the six months was $14,129. The net asset value of the 489,973 shares of common stock outstanding was $5,079,161 at June 30, an increase of $291,863 from December 31. The rise results from an increase in the net unrealized appreciation of the corporation's investments, plus the net profit.

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Privateer Mine Ltd., at Zeballos, B.C., plans to suspend operations early next month, and this will make the third British Columbia gold mine to close down. While the mine does not lack ore reserves, directors feel it is in the best interests of shareholders to conserve these when to break even is the best that can be hoped for at the present time. Good profits were made by Privateer on its operations in the three years prior to the war, and has returned close to $2,000,000 in dividends to shareholders. The closing down will mean unemployment for 60 miners. The Silbak Premier and Sheep Creek gold mines closed earlier this summer, throwing 300 men out of work and reducing two mining-supported communities to ghost towns. Officials at Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, in the Bridge River area, have also announced that their production will cease when readily accessible ore is mined out toward the end of the year. Privateer directors claim that the federal government's emergency gold mining subsidy scheme proved insufficient to offset rising costs.

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No development work is underway at present on the property of Atlas Yellowknife Mines, it being felt more advisable to conserve the company's funds. In view of the potentially strategic trend of the fault on the adjoining Akaitcho property, in relation to Atlas, developments on that property are being closely watched with the intention of resuming active development on the Atlas claims when financing conditions become more favorable. As at December 31, the company had $7,900 cash and $50,375 Dominion of Canada bonds and accrued interest, with no accounts payable.

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A special detailed geological report dealing with some occurrences of radioactive minerals in Cardiff and Monmouth townships, Haliburton county, has been released by the Ontario Department of Mines. The authors, S. E. Wolfe, Associate Professor of Mining Engineering, University of Toronto, and Nelson Hogg, Ontario government geologist at Timmins, spent two weeks examining mineral properties in the area. The occurrence of radioactive minerals in this section has been known

(Continued on page 32)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Business Outlook Good

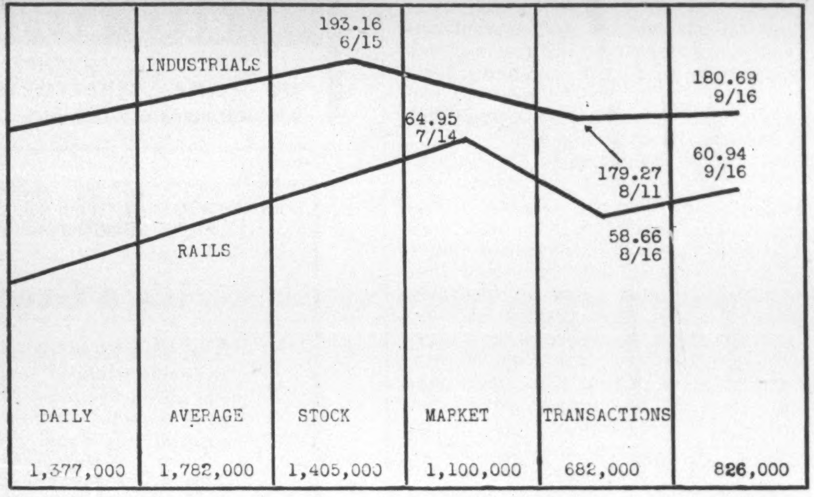
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. The Short Term trend in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

Stocks continue at the bottom area of the decline from the June-July highs. Here and there come reports that if the rail and industrial averages sell under their August lows a bear market will be signalled. This statement is based on the viewpoint that the rally from the August lows to the September highs was a full correction of the June-to-August decline. The fallacy in the argument is that the August-to-September advance was a minor move. Had the August-to-September advance been broken up into a number of minor waves, such as was the June-to-August decline, it would have then been characterized as intermediate in character and any decline below the August lows would have been a discomforting development. Primary moves grow out of intermediate moves, just as intermediate moves are made up of minor moves. To call a change in the primary trend on the basis of a single minor move, such as the August-September rise, is not correct.

When markets were establishing their high point in June-July, these Forecasts pointed out the corrective potentialities and set up a 183/175 area for such. So far the industrial average has not yet reached the lower limit of such area. There is no reason, however, why, even if such lower limit is exceeded (as could easily happen if further weakness is now being witnessed), the decline need be labeled other than corrective. The business outlook is good and those willing to look on the war risk as negligible should use present weakness to complete stock accumulation.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $60,000,000

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Company of Canada
53rd CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending September 30th, 1948, payable October 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1948. By order of the Board

J. WILSON BERRY,
President & General Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 247

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto 10th September 1948

Lawson & Jones, Limited
Cumulative Participating Non-Callable
Class "A" Shares (N.P.V.)
Price: $20.00 per share, to yield 5%, and
Class "B" Shares (N.P.V.)
Price: $10.00 per share

We offer these Shares as principals.

Lawson & Jones, Limited enjoys an excellent record of operations in the printing and lithographing business serving more than 40,000 customers in all provinces.

Class "A" dividends were earned an average of over four times during last five fiscal years and an average of over twice in twenty-one years from 1928 to 1948.

Total net fixed, net current and miscellaneous assets, exclusive of good-will, were in excess of $3,600,000 as at April 30th, 1948.

Mail or telephone inquiries receive prompt attention.

A Prospectus will be furnished on request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Some Fundamentals Of Insurance Law; Reasons For Adoption

By GEORGE GILBERT

As our insurance law, except in Quebec, came to us as an inheritance from England, it is necessary, in order to understand some of the fundamental principles of the law and why they were adopted, to know something of the early history of marine insurance in that country.

Although marine insurance, the parent of all other forms of insurance, had been in existence in England and other European countries for centuries before that year, it was not until 1601 that the first Act relating to insurance was adopted by the English parliament.

IT is not always recognized that the law of insurance owes its origin and early development, not to legal luminaries, but to intelligent and skilful business men. As a matter of fact, the leading doctrines of insurance law are founded upon trade usage, and trade usage is the result of the experience, not of lawyers, but of the mercantile community.

Judge John Duer, a learned jurist, is quoted as having stated in one of his lectures on insurance: "Merchants were its sole inventors; the custom of merchants supplied the rules by which it was governed, and, for a long period, all its controversies were exclusively decided either by the arbitration of merchants or by tribunals especially established for their use. It was not a subject of positive law, nor within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice."

Our insurance law in Canada, except in Quebec, like our common law generally, came to us as an inheritance from England, and the amazing fact, which has been often referred to, is that until the beginning of the 17th century no English statute is to be found relating to insurance and no case in common law reports throwing light on the meaning of the insurance contract, although marine insurance had been in existence in England and other European countries for hundreds of years.

First Insurance Act

In the earliest Act of the English parliament dealing with insurance, adopted in 1601, appear the following statements: "Whereas it hath been time out of mind an usage amongst merchants . . . . when they make any great adventure . . . . to give some consideration of money to other persons . . . . to have from them assurance made of their goods . . . . ships and things adventured . . . . which course of dealing is commonly termed a policie of assurance . . . . and, whereas, heretofore, such assurers have used to stand so justly and precisely upon their credits as few or no controversies have arisen thereupon, and if they have grown, the same have from time to time been ended and ordered by certain grave and discreet merchants appointed by the Lord Mayor of the City of London," etc.

This is sufficient evidence that the principles of insurance law prevailing in England prior to the year 1601 must have been formulated without substantial aid from the common law courts of the country. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which extended from 1558 to 1603, the Lombard merchants, who are credited with having introduced marine underwriting into England one or two centuries earlier, were drifting back to Italy, leaving as a memento the word "policie," which is of Italian derivation.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Drake, Raleigh and other adventurers were sailing to the four quarters of the globe with the aid of the mariner's compass, the East India Company was chartered, the Royal Exchange was built and became the meeting place for underwriters and brokers and later the home of Lloyd's, the first lay commissioners were appointed to settle insurance disputes, and the first office was established in London for registering insurance contracts.

Policy Favored Insured

At that time the conventional form of marine insurance contract was evidently one-sided in favor of the insured and not the insurer, as the only express obligation resting upon the insured was the duty to pay the premium. If some special warranty was required to complete the agreement of the parties, it was added to the policy as a well understood clause, such as "warranted the ship is neutral," "warranted no Gulf of St. Lawrence in winter months," "warranted not to proceed east of Singapore," or "warranted not to load in excess of a certain tonnage."

On the other hand, the obligations of the underwriters were sweeping and liberal, compared with present-day marine insurance contracts, as shown by the following quotation from the marine insurance policy required by Florentine ordinance of 1523: "The said assurers taking upon themselves the risk of all perils of the seas, fire, jettison, reprisals, robbery by friend or foe, and every other chance, peril, misfortune, disaster, hindrance, misadventure, though such as could not be imagined or supposed to have occurred, or be likely to occur . . . And the insurers are bound first to pay to the aforesaid the sums insured, and to litigate afterwards."

It is true that the early English policies were not so impracticable as to require payment of loss before litigation, and it is also to be inferred that the mercantile community and later the common law judges felt it incumbent upon them to devise rules which would properly protect the pioneer insurers from fraud and imposition and also from mistake as to the character of the risk assumed.

Individual Insurers

In those days marine insurance was a matter of individual dickering without aid of scientific schedules of rates or elaborate inspection of risks. These individual underwriters gave shape to regulations for the management of their expanding business. One of the leading doctrines which these lay experts adopted and applied was that the contract of insurance is one calling for good faith, and hence facts material to the risk, known to one party only, must be affirmatively disclosed to the other party.

Thus the obligation to disclose material facts was made an implied condition on which the validity of the insurance depended. It was also recognized that an insurance policy is a contract of indemnity and that a claimant must show an insurable interest unless the parties had expressly stipulated to the contrary. This principle of insurable interest was later adopted on grounds of public policy. The recognition of the principle of indemnity took in the right of subrogation and the right of insurers to exact contributions towards the loss as among themselves.

At that time, in actions for tort, contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff constituted a good defence, but under the principles of marine insurance law indemnity was allowed to the insured for loss by the peril named, despite the contributory negligence of himself or others.

When the form of the early marine insurance contract is borne in mind and the manner in which the business was conducted in those days, it is not surprising that where the parties deliberately inserted in the policy any statement of fact or any promise of performance, it became a warranty which had to be exactly fulfilled, as a failure meant forfeiture of the insurance.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are official figures available showing the extent of the business transacted in British Columbia by a company called the Western Union Insurance Company, whose head office is in Alberta, I am told? Is this company regularly licensed in British Columbia, and has it a government deposit for the protection of policyholders? What are its assets and liabilities? G.B.H., Vancouver, B.C.

Latest official figures available are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, and are published in the annual report of the B.C. Superintendent of Insurance. Its net fire premiums written in British Columbia in 1946 were $11,272; its net written automobile premiums were $29,305; its net written plate glass premiums, $7; its net written guarantee premiums, $134; its net written theft premiums, $5; its net written inland transportation premiums, $40; and its net written personal property premiums, $423. It is regularly licensed in British Columbia and has a deposit with the provincial government for the protection of policyholders. Its head office is in Calgary, Alta., and at the end of 1946 its total admitted assets were $435,316, while its liabilities except capital amounted to $264,258, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $171,058. As the paid up capital was $100,000, there was a net surplus of $71,058 over capital, reserve of unearned premiums and all liabilities. It showed a net profit of $19,514 on the year's operations.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Recently I took out a residence and personal liability policy in a company which is in good standing. I note that the signature of the president and that of the general manager are printed, and that the printed signature of the present general manager is pasted over the printed signature of the former general manager now deceased. The policy states that it shall not be in force until countersigned by a duly authorized representative of the company. Now the countersigning is by rubber stamp of a limited liability company, and no officer of that company is mentioned as having official capacity in that company as only authorized representative, whether of the countersigning company or the insuring company, I don't know, but it is to my mind not legal. I would appreciate your opinion on the above. It seems to me that a contract should have more than printed or rubber stamp signatures, but this policy has not.

B. L. J., Waterloo, Ont.

If an insurance company receives and retains a premium, it must issue and execute a valid policy. If a policy has been issued and a claim arising under it is contested on the ground that the policy is void because it is not properly signed or countersigned, the court would order the contract to be reformed to comply with the policy requirements and would hold the company liable under it. In a case which was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada (5 Can, S.C.R.) the insurance company was restrained from pleading want of a seal to the contract, which was one of the requirements of its charter. The company having accepted the application and kept the premium, the court through its equitable jurisdiction held that the company should not be allowed to plead its own fraud as a defence, although the company was by its constitution only permitted to contract under seal.

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THE VALUE OF
ADEQUATE INSURANCE PROTECTION
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The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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Western Coal And Iron Ore Going To Japanese Mills

By LARRY ROGERS

British Columbia iron ore from Texada Island with Alberta and British Columbia coal are moving to Japan to help put the Japanese steel industry back on its feet. Because of the long rail haul to eastern Canada, western iron ore can be sold only to United States west coast furnaces or to the Orient.

Because the Soviet controls the sources of iron and coal on the mainland of Asia from which Japan got her supplies before the war, a new market for Canadian west coast products has been opened.

WITHOUT any fanfare of publicity, British Columbia welcomed a big new customer into her booming west coast marketplace this summer—in the shape of the once-great Japanese steel industry, now being nursed back toward its newly-established "quota" capacity as a strategic move in the world-wide cold war. So far this year, Japan has purchased 400,000 tons of Alberta and British Columbia coking coal for her steel mills through the first of what may be a series of contracts. Negotiations are nearly complete on a contract by which these same Japanese interests will purchase 250,000 tons of iron ore from deposits on Texada Island in the Gulf of Georgia for early delivery.

The two contracts will bring an estimated $6,000,000 in U.S. funds for the coal and iron at dockside, while Canadian ships probably will earn as much again out of the deal for freighting the cargoes across the Pacific. British Columbia and Canada generally can thank Soviet Russia for this new trade windfall—since the Russian occupation of Manchuria, Korea and Northern China is the reason why Japan's steelmakers are buying Canadian coal and iron ore.

Japan's steel industry could be a very big market for Canadian iron and coal, even though the occupation authorities have set a top limit for the industry's expansion which is well below her former capacity. In 1944, Japan stood third among the steel-producing nations of the world, topped only by the United States and Germany, with an annual production of around fifteen million tons. In June, 1946, the ultimate capacity of the Japanese industry was set at 3,500,000 tons a year by the Far Eastern Commission—with the excess capacity to be removed and divided among the allied countries as reparations. While these reparation shipments have not yet been commenced, the steel industry is still far from reaching its authorized quota, attaining only a rate of 900,000 tons for the full year 1947.

May Be Permanent

All expansion above this 1947 level will have to be accomplished with imported coking coal and iron ore—and since Manchuria, China and Korea can't supply these requirements it would appear that Canada may have a permanent market for coal and iron ore, if our producers can meet the competition. Even the sharply reduced capacity represents a big market, since it will require in the neighborhood of four million tons of coking coal and five million tons of iron ore and steel scrap each year.

However, British Columbia export facilities will have to be greatly improved if the Japanese market is to be a permanent addition to the province's trading area. Coal shipments under the trial contract this summer were, according to some Canadian coal authorities, priced much too high to be acceptable as a permanent source of supply. There were two reasons for this out-of-line price—the lack of coal-loading facilities at Vancouver, and the fact that most of the coking coal for export is being taken from mines 700 miles distant from Vancouver. This means that the coal, which is reasonably enough priced, around $5 a ton, at minehead in the Crow's Nest Pass or in the Mountain Park mining areas (both located close to the Alberta-B.C. boundary), is more than doubled in price by the time it reaches shipside.

Most of the early shipments on the Japanese contract were hauled from 700 to 750 miles by rail to Vancouver, then loaded on to barges and ferried across to Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, since there are no coal-loading docks at Vancouver. At Nanaimo, a further charge of from $1 to $1.50 a ton was added onto the cost, for loading the coal. To complicate matters further the coal-loading docks at Nanaimo were put out of commission late this summer, and recent shipments have been routed through Seattle. This meant, in turn, that Canadian freighters had to share the lucrative job of carrying the coal on its 4,200-mile journey across the Pacific with American competitors.

Without Delay

Coal authorities believe that the Dominion government, or the railways, should instal coal-loading facilities at Vancouver and Prince Rupert without delay—and encourage the development of some of the large deposits of coking coal known to exist within much less rail distance from the two ports. Up till the present there has been no great market for coking coal in British Columbia, but Dominion and provincial government reports indicate the existence of major deposits at several points, both on the mainland and on Vancouver Island.

The picture regarding iron ore shipments is somewhat more encouraging, since the deposits which it is planned to develop are ideally located for ocean shipping, while the private interests owning the deposits intend to instal the necessary modern and efficient mining and loading equipment themselves. The Texada Island deposits, which have been known since 1875, rank in quality, though not in quantity, with the famous Swedish iron ore deposits of Kiruna. The Texada ore, like that of Kiruna, is of the magnetite type, and carries an average iron content ranging from 65 to 69 per cent, according to government assays. The deposits have been owned since their discovery by the Puget Sound Iron Company of San Francisco, and although no great amount of development work has ever been carried out provincial government geologists estimated the Texada deposits to contain 4,732,000 tons in 1919.

The ore lies in a series of lenses, which outcrop on the low hills a few hundred yards from deep-water anchorage in Gillies Bay. Three main zones, ranging in thickness from 40 to 100 feet, have been traced for a distance of more than one mile. A total of around 20,000 tons of ore was taken out during a period of development that ended in 1902, most of it being shipped to a small charcoal blast furnace near Port Townsend, Washington. Pig iron made from Texada ore was used to a considerable extent in the building of the famous U.S. battleship *Oregon*. The interests which then owned the iron ore deposits included the San Francisco shipbuilding firm of Goodall, Perkins and Prescott, which built the *Oregon* shortly before the Spanish-American War, in which it took a prominent part.

Other Contracts

The location of the ore deposits makes economical quarrying operations possible, and the ore is described as being uniform in grade throughout the few development adits that were driven into the principal lenses. It's believed that the rich ore will be used to "sweeten" lower-grade domestic Japanese ores, in the beginning. The initial 250,000-ton contract now being negotiated will presumably be followed by other contracts, in view of the announced plans of the China Mutual Trading Company of Seattle, which has taken the export contract. Company spokesmen say they plan to construct large-scale mining and loading facilities at Texada Island, and to charter at least 25 Canadian ships to carry the ore. Eastern mining men believe that the Texada deposits would have to contain much more than the estimated 4.7 million tons to justify such a program, but they point out that ore bodies of the nature and extent of those on Texada can only be delimited by deep drilling. These observers predict that if sizeable tonnages of this high-grade magnetite can be developed either at Texada, or at any of the numerous other showings known to exist elsewhere in the islands of the Strait of Georgia or on nearby Vancouver Island, a market might be found in the rapidly-expanding steel industry of the U.S. Pacific coast. Steel capacity of mills in the west coast states is now rated at four million tons a year, four times that of 1940. High-grade magnetite ore might find a market her either as a "sweetener" or for making special-purpose steels.

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SCIENCE FRONT

Scientist Inside A Thunderbolt Finds Cloud Is Fire Curtain

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THOSE individuals who are terrified by the near-by crash of a bolt of lightning will not relish the work recently undertaken by Dr. Ross Gunn, of the division of physical research of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington. He undertook the study of lightning, not from the ground, but by flying into the clouds where it is generated and measuring the electrical conditions at the place where the ground-shaking bolts are created.

He used two laboratory airplanes, a B-25 medium bomber and a B-17 heavy bomber, each equipped with a variety of instruments for measuring all of the factors that enter into a storm. With the crew of a plane he flew into nine thunderstorms, each of which he penetrated through and through many times at various levels. Although lightning was flashing continuously, his airplane was struck only once, entering a wing tip and leaving by the nose of the plane. A hole was melted in the wing at the point of contact, but otherwise no damage was done.

Clouds which were producing only rain, clouds not producing rain, and even thin haze, were similarly investigated to study their electrical conditions. Voltages up to 8,500 an inch, very much higher than previously believed to exist, were found in the thunderstorm clouds by Dr. Gunn.

Terrifying Experience

Flying through clouds spouting lightning is a thrilling or terrifying experience, depending on the observer's viewpoint. It is very interesting, for example, to be in an airplane in the midst of a thunderstorm and watch the lightning flash downward to the earth from the level of the airplane. The flashes, taking place from many points along the edge of one cloud bank in rapid succession, suggest a curtain of fire.

More spectacular is the experience in the heart of a thunderhead. The airplane, a powerful job with its engines slowed down to reduce the impacts from the crazy winds, drops suddenly into holes, hits an unseen bottom with a thud and is as suddenly lifted with a very material jolt, which makes one very well satisfied to be strapped securely into his seat, for otherwise part of his time would be spent against the ceiling of the cabin.

It is mid-afternoon but within the cloud it is as black as night except when the lightning flashes. The pulsing light of the flashes reveals a fantastic world of unsurpassed but terrifying beauty. The cloud, which in the dark periods seems as dense as a block of coal, becomes, for flashing moments, a world filled with colorful caverns constructed of raindrops.

At Higher Altitudes

The most intense electrical fields were found at the higher altitudes. They were strongest at the greatest height, where the temperature was down to freezing, and here a common reading of the instruments indicated potentials of 2,500 volts an inch. One set of instruments was above and the other below the fuselage of the plane.

The fields were measured over the short distance separating the two sets of instruments but they were much more extensive. If a field with a potential of 2,500 volts an inch extended a distance of 1,000 feet, the potential across its diameter would be 30,000,000 volts. Potentials between opposite ends of a lightning discharge may be very much higher but they have wild architecture of turbulent, erratic winds roaring in every direction.

During each lightning flash the inky cavities become caves lined with a profusion of jewels in every color of the spectrum and the pulsing light of the electrical discharge makes them seem like a throbbing thing of life in a battle for self-preservation against gigantic forces of extermination. Fifteen minutes later the airplane lands in the balmy air and bright sunshine of Jacksonville.

The thunderheads through which Dr. Gunn flew in his flying laboratory had diameters of six to eight miles. On the one occasion when the plane was struck by lightning, at an altitude of 12,900 feet, it was in the high-potential gradient, but it is not known whether the instruments were parallel with the gradient or at right angles to it.

At the moment of the discharge, however, the instruments recorded a negative potential of 8,500 volts an inch. Fifty-six seconds earlier, at a point 2.75 miles distant, the instruments recorded a positive potential of 5,500 volts an inch. If an average potential of 6,000 volts an inch is assumed to extend between these two areas, the total potential between end points would have been more than a billion volts.

In clouds producing a steady rain without lightning Dr. Gunn found potentials less than 100 volts an inch, and in clouds not producing rain less than 25 volts an inch. Dry snow can, by friction, produce up to 1,120 volts an inch. Dr. Gunn reported his observations in *The Journal of Applied Physics.*

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from page* 29)

since 1922, when W. M. Richardson first identified the mineral uraninite in some of the pegmatites on the property now owned by Fission Mines, and various other occurrences have been discovered since that time. The report contains much valuable information to prospectors searching for radioactive minerals, and is accompanied by plans and maps of the properties examined. Of all the occurrences examined, the calcite-fluorite vein-dikes appear to offer the best commercial possibilities, providing that the bodies are of sufficient size to permit economic mining operations. The success of such operations would depend on the production of a saleable fluorite concentrate, and uranium concentrate containing at least 10 per cent, U_3O_8. As the radioactivity of these deposits appears to be due largely to the mineral uraninite, the production of such a concentrate appears to be feasible, according to the report.

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A limited amount of diamond drilling and surface work was carried out during the summer of 1947 at Ansley Gold Mines, in Pershing township, Quebec, and operations suspended in September. It is not planned to resume activities until financing conditions are more favorable.

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Lifeguard Rescues Woman from Submerged Car
WINS DOW AWARD

MURRAY GRIFFIN
OF ST. THOMAS, ONT.
acts quickly to save woman after car rolls down bank into lake

Murray Griffin, lifeguard at Pinafore Park and swimming instructor for the St. Thomas Recreation Committee, was sitting on the dock when the accident happened. A car, which had been parked above the embankment, suddenly started rolling down the hill and, within seconds, was in the lake, under water.

Griffin, thinking someone might have been in the runaway vehicle, lost no time. Leaping into the water, he dove down and saw a woman trapped inside. He had to use all his strength to open the car door. The water pressure was tremendous, but he finally succeeded in getting the terrified woman out of the car and in to shore.

BRIDE KILLED

It was only then that Griffin learned that another woman, a young bride, had been pushed into the lake by the runaway car. The lifeguard immediately entered the water again and, with the help of others, recovered the body of the young woman. She had been pinned under one of the front wheels.

The cool, courageous work of Murray Griffin was the only bright spot on that tragic Sunday afternoon. If it had not been for his prompt actions and quick thinking the lake might have claimed another victim. We are proud to pay him tribute through the presentation of The Dow Award.

Lifeguard Griffin turned just in time to see the runaway car enter Pinafore Lake. He leaped to his feet and ran to the rescue.

Because of the heavy water pressure, Griffin had a terrific struggle with the car door. He won out, however, and soon had the woman up on the surface.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

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